

Cool. Peter Force

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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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CONTENTS.

Death of Mr. Madison,	201
Liberality,	202
Return of Dr. Hall from Cape Palmas,	<i>ib.</i>
Agriculture in Liberia,	203
Emancipation,	204
Colonization Meetings,	205
Ladies Colonization Society of Pittsburg—Address to the Ladies of the West,	207
Letter from a Colonist,	208
Mr. Whitehurst's Journal,	209
Resolutions respecting Colonization and Slavery,	216
Synod of Kentucky on Slavery,	218
"A letter to Lord Brougham on the subject of American Slavery : by an American,	221
Departure of emigrants by the Luna,	226
Letter from G. W. McElroy,	229
Latest from Liberia,	<i>ib.</i>
Contributions,	232

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DEATH OF MR. MADISON.

THE friends of African Colonization are again called on to mourn the loss of a distinguished advocate and liberal benefactor of that great cause. The venerable President of the American Colonization Society, JAMES MADISON, died on Tuesday, the 28th of June last, at Montpelier, his seat in Orange county, Virginia, at the patriarchal age of eighty-five years. His death, which had been expected for some days previous, was remarkably tranquil. He died without a groan, and apparently free from pain.

This melancholy bereavement has led to manifestations of public regret and respect, due to the character of the illustrious deceased. The event was communicated to both Houses of Congress on the 30th of June, by the President of the United States, in a special message, in order, to borrow the language of that document, that "Congress may adopt such measures as may be proper to testify the respect which is due to the memory of one whose life has contributed so essentially to the happiness and glory of his country, and to the good of mankind." In the Senate, Mr. RIVES, a distinguished Senator from Virginia, addressed that body in some appropriate and impressive remarks; and on his motion, a Committee of seven was ordered to be appointed, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it might be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event. This Committee were Messrs. RIVES, CLAY, CALHOUN, GRUNDY, BUCHANAN, LEIGH, and TALLMADGE. In the House of Representatives, Mr. PATTON of Virginia, after pronouncing a brief but eloquent eulogy on the departed Patriot, moved a Resolution that a Committee be appointed by the House, to join such Committee as might be appointed by the Senate, to express the feelings of the nation on the mournful occasion. Mr. ADAMS, Ex-President of the United States, then addressed the chair in a tribute to the exalted character of the deceased, of which the National Intelligencer says, "few who heard

"it were not affected by it; and down the cheek of more than "onemanly face the glistening tear was seen coursing its way." Mr. PATTON's Resolution was adopted, and according to a previous order of the House, the Committee was ordered to consist of one member from each State of the Union. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Messrs. PATTON of Virginia, MASON of Maine, CUSHMAN of New Hampshire, ADAMS of Massachusetts, TOUCEY of Connecticut, PEARCE of R. Island, ALLEN of Vermont, WARD of New York, PARKER of New Jersey, ANTHONY of Pennsylvania, MILLIGAN of Delaware, WASHINGTON of Maryland, DEBERRY of North Carolina, GRIFFIN of South Carolina, COFFEE of Georgia, JOHNSON of Kentucky, DUNLAP of Tennessee, McLENE of Ohio, RIPLEY of Louisiana, CARR of Indiana, CLAIBORNE of Mississippi, REYNOLDS of Illinois, LYON of Alabama, HARRISON of Missouri. Both Houses of Congress subsequently resolved unanimously, that the chairs of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be shrouded in black during the present session; that the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members and officers of both Houses, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that it be recommended to the People of the United States to do the same; and that the President of the United States be requested to transmit to Mrs. Madison a copy of the Resolutions. Congress has also passed a law extending to Mrs. MADISON the franking privilege during her life.

A brief notice in this Journal of the leading events of Mr. MADISON's life, is appropriate to his connexion with the American Colonization Society, and will, together with the Resolutions adopted by the Managers on the occasion of his decease, appear in our next number. His warm attachment to that Institution, and constant support of it, have, it is stated, been farther and signally manifested by a bequest to it of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.

LIBERALITY.

Col. MANUAL WHITE, of New Orleans, has given to the American Colonization Society a valuable lot in that city, now probably worth two hundred and fifty dollars, and likely to increase rapidly in value.

Dr. JAMES HALL, Governor of Maryland in Liberia, has arrived at Baltimore, accompanied by a Headman of the Cape Palmas tribe, the second "war man" of King Freeman. Dr. Hall's account of the condition of things at Cape Palmas is said to be highly gratifying.

AGRICULTURE IN LIBERIA.

[The following communication is from one of the most intelligent, constant, and efficient friends of the Colonization Society. The suggestion which it makes will, independently on the recommendation given to it by the high source from which it emanates, secure attention from its intrinsic importance.—EDIT. OF AF. REP.]

DEAR SIR: Allow me to offer a few thoughts on this interesting subject; which is now admitted to be of the greatest importance to the growing prosperity of the Colonies of Western Africa, yet I think has not been investigated in its details with the care it demands. Its advantages may be perceived, but the obstacles that oppose, and the means of surmounting them, appear not to have been sufficiently considered. The exuberance of soil and congeniality of climate are the theme of every observer, while it seems hardly recollected that these very characteristics occasion at the outset serious impediments to the new settler, who enfeebled by the climate and unable to pay for the labor of others, finds it an impracticable task to subdue the dense forests and thickets that encumber his heritage. However desirous to improve his condition, he finds all his powers in requisition for the supply of his immediate wants. Thus limited and depressed, how can he be expected to adopt a course of improvement for prospective advantage to which he finds himself entirely inadequate? We know that the improvement of society depends greatly on the opportunities enjoyed for individual prosperity.

A good illustration of this subject is afforded in the extracts from a late communication of Mr. James Brown, President of the Town Council of Monrovia, contained in the African Repository for May last. An attentive perusal of that very interesting paper will, I think, satisfy the reader, that intelligence and enterprise are not lacking, but that capital is wanted to give them efficiency: and should it be found that such aid may be obtained, without trenching on the liberality of the friends of Colonization, or interfering with contributions to the funds of the Colonization Society—in other words, that the money wanted for this purpose may be supplied by loans on interest sufficiently secured; there will be, I presume, no objection to such a course.

To explain at once my views, and bring this matter to a practical test, I would suggest that the Managers of the American Colonization Society concurring in the measure, they should ask for a loan of one thousand dollars, (the sum wanted) to be raised for the Town of Monrovia, on its own credit, with the Parent Society for security—to be applied exclusively to the clearing and cultivation of a Corporation Farm on Bushrod Island—the money to be paid to the Society here as wanted for that purpose, and invested in such merchandize as would make a profitable remittance. The loan to be repaid to the stockholders in five years, with interest payable annually.

Should this proposition be approved and acted on by the Board of Managers, I doubt not the stock would be taken in this place without hesitation: and I should hope that the importance of the scheme will not be measured by the small amount of the transaction; for if the plan be good, it might lead to extensive operations on the same principle.

Our friends in northern cities, who are laying the foundations of important colonies in Africa, which may swell to nations, would readily appreciate the value of extensive agricultural establishments there, and furnish the funds required, the more readily perhaps as it would not only be a good investment, but lead to valuable commercial transactions.

It will not be forgotten that native labor in Africa is abundant, cheap, and efficient. With the use of money, the colonists can employ that labor to advantage, and thus their influence upon the natives might be rendered most happy and extensive.

B.

Richmond, Va., July 1836.

EMANCIPATION.

A lady residing in North Carolina has applied to her friend, a clergyman of Cheraw in South Carolina, for information how she can make such a testamentary disposition of her slaves as to ensure their colonization in Liberia.

We learn that there are twenty coloured persons in Caroline county, Virginia, ready to be sent to Africa, and that they will have one hundred and fifty dollars each; also, that there are thirty others in Hanover county in the same state, who have been emancipated by the last will and testament of their owner. He has also made provision for their transfer to Liberia.

An interesting appeal has been made to the Public, through the columns of the *Southern Churchman*, by a gentleman who contemplates the liberation and colonization at Cape Palmas of twenty-seven coloured persons. They are healthy, well disposed, of good moral habits for persons in their condition, and, except four, are under thirty-five years of age. It is believed that the oldest man, who is now about fifty-five years of age, is the only one of them who uses ardent spirits at all as a drink, and he so seldom that he will be brought without difficulty to the habit of total abstinence. Some few of them have been taught the English alphabet, and can spell a little—and one or two have commenced reading. One of the men has a wife and four children, belonging to a gentleman who, though unwilling to liberate, will sell them for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia; and two of the women have husbands in the same situation. The sum necessary for purchasing the whole seven, is estimated at \$3000. The owner of the *twenty-seven*, has parted with his land in order to enable himself to liberate them, and he can do no more. The liberation of the *seven* belonging to other owners will depend on the success of an attempt now in progress to obtain contributions for that object. The Editors of the *Southern Churchman*, the *Episcopal Recorder*, and the *New York Observer*, and the Rev. William McKenney of Baltimore, are authorized to receive such contributions.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

On Friday evening, May 13, a general meeting of the friends of African Colonization was held in the Third Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg, of which Mr. BENJAMIN BAKEWELL was Chairman, and Mr. JOSEPH LAUGHLIN Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. ELLIOTT CRESSON, on behalf of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and several Resolutions were adopted, the last of which pledged the meeting to use their best endeavors to raise \$5000 in Pittsburg and its vicinity for Colonizing objects.

On Wednesday evening, May 25th, a meeting in behalf of the Young Men's Colonization Society of the city of Pittsburg, (auxiliary to the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania) was held in the Rev. Dr. HERRON'S church. Judge GRIER, the President of the Society, presided at the meeting. Mr. CRESSON made an address to the meeting, in which he gave a brief outline of the origin and history of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and of its settlement at Bassa Cove. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. GRAHAM of Roanoke, Va., the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON of South Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. BEECHER of Cincinnati. The following tribute to the memory of a distinguished friend of African Colonization is from Dr. Beecher's address:

"I have from the commencement of the Colonization Society, been one of its friends and patrons. I was acquainted with the early inception of the design. I lived within eight miles of that man of blessed memory, SAMUEL J. MILLS. I knew and loved his father and his mother, and I knew and I loved him. He was not a man of great talents, I mean as to the ostentation of talent. He was not a man of eloquence, nor of commanding person: but he had a heart which felt for the whole world; he had a faculty to please, a judgment, a discretion, an indefatigable perseverance that was never equalled. I know personally that it was that man who, under God, lay at the foundation of all our great benevolent institutions, as the acorn lies at the root of the oak. I do not say he did it, but he caused others to do it. He made his own auxiliaries; he waked up the fire; he drew men around him; got them fairly engaged, and then, in his meekness and modesty, slipped out of view. His name was no where heard of as a President or Corresponding Secretary; yet he moved the wires. It was he that prepared the way for the first meeting of the American Bible Society. I was present at that meeting. I knew the correspondence which he had had in relation to it; the personal interviews and the efforts by which he brought the actors in that scene together; yet when they came together, none knew or heard of SAMUEL J. MILLS. And so in regard to the Colonization Society; he held a consultation with me on that subject, as he had done with thousands of others. His manner was mild, and modest, and unassuming; he stated his questions; he asked what I thought of this and of that measure, until he had got from my mind all that was there, and so he proceeded with others, until the subject was ripe for action, and then he volunteered to go out himself, and explore the wilds of Africa. He went, he explored them, and as he was returning left his bones in the deep. The ocean is his monument; its everlasting roar is the continual memorial of his labors.

I do not think that a Society, heaven-moved as this Society was, by such wisdom as SAMUEL J. MILLS was blessed with, and by such wisdom as he commanded into his service, moved on by such faith and prayer, and so blessed of Heaven, as this has been in its past labors, and still is, could have been born by wisdom from beneath. As the natives who chased Captain Wilson, the commander of the Duff, until they saw him plunge into a stream so full of alligators that if a man did but put his finger into the water, it would be bitten off, and who supposed when they saw it, that they need do no more, but upon beholding him emerging and climbing up the bank on the other side, cried "Don't fire, he is God's man;" so I would say of this Society, "In its commencement it was God's Society; in its progress it has been God's Society; and the station it now occupies in the midst of all the difficul-

ties which have grown out of inexperience, and the peculiar nature of the subject, shows it to be God's Society; and so does its success in Africa."

A meeting of the citizens of Alleghany town, Pennsylvania, was held on the evening of May 12th, in the First Presbyterian Church of that town. Mr. JAMES BROWN presided at the meeting, and D. McDONALD was Secretary. After it had been addressed by Mr. CRESSON, and by Judge GRIER, a resolution was passed for the formation of a Colonization Society. A preamble and constitution were adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected officers and managers:

JOHN IRWIN, Esq., *President*. Rev. J. T. PRESSLEY, D. D., Rev. E. P. SWIFT, Rev. C. ELLIOTT, Professor L. HALSEY, D. D., and Hon. R. C. GRIER, *Vice-Presidents*. ALEXANDER SEMPLE, Esq., *Treasurer*. L. G. OLMSTEAD, *Corresponding Secretary*. W. WILEY, Esq., *Recording Secretary*. JAMES BROWN, Esq., Col. WM. ROBINSON, J. MCKAINE, THOMAS HANNA, Esq., T. L. McMILLAN, Esq., and H. IRWIN, Esq., *Managers*. Messrs. A. COFFEY, T. L. McMILLAN, L. G. OLMSTEAD, D. McDONALD, R. DAVIS, D. BELL, — STOCKTON, and N. SHOTWELL, *Collecting Committee*.

Mr. McDONALD was appointed to deliver an address before the Society at its next quarterly meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Young Men of the city of New-York, convened on Monday evening, the 13th June, for the purpose of organizing a "Young Men's Colonization Society," and of concerting immediate and efficient measures on behalf of the cause of *Education in Liberia*, JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., having been appointed Chairman, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. BANGS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the scheme of colonizing, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, the coloured population, and thus promoting their elevation, civil, intellectual and moral, is an object worthy the co-operation of the generous and enterprising youth of this metropolis.

Moved by S. A. FOOTE, Esq., and seconded by Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT.

2. *Resolved*, That in our exertions to extend to the colony of Liberia and to the tribes of Africa the blessings of civilization and Christianity, we must depend, in connexion with the means of grace, on a well-organized system of *education*; and inasmuch as a college or literary school of high character is indispensably requisite as a part of an efficient system of education, therefore, in reliance on Divine Providence, we hereby undertake to raise at least \$10,000 for the establishment of such an Institution.

Moved by Rev. C. VAN RENSSALEAR, of Albany, and seconded by D. M. REESE, M. D.

3. *Resolved*, That as our success in the prosecution of our benevolent object is intimately involved in the efficiency and other suitable qualifications of an Agent, we regard the selection of such an officer an object of primary importance.

Moved by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, seconded by Rev. Prof. PROUDFIT.

4. *Resolved*, That as the tendency of the colonization scheme to elevate the coloured man, both intellectually and morally, is no longer an experiment of doubtful result, but its practicability and excellence appear in vivid light, in the condition of the various colonies which now chequer the western margin of Africa, we hereby stand *pledged* to co-operate with philanthropists in our own and other countries, in attempting to meliorate the miseries of these our brethren, who have been so long abused and scattered by almost every civilized and Christian nation.

Moved by the Rev. Gov. PINNEY, of Africa, seconded by the Rev. Mr. SMITH of Virginia.

A constitution was then read and unanimously adopted.

An opportunity was then offered to the Young Men present to subscribe to the Constitution and funds of the Society; and a *yearly* subscription of \$228 was received. The meeting was dismissed by a benediction from Rev. Dr. Proudfit. The Young Men having been requested to remain, they proceeded to the organization of the Society.

Mr. REUBEN D. TURNER was called to the Chair, and JOHN E. CALDWELL DOREMUS appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Profr. PROUDFIT presented the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected :

WM. H. CROSBY, *President*. REUBEN D. TURNER, ROBERT G. RANKIN, JOHN CLEVELAND, Profr. NORTON, Dr. GEO. J. JANEWAY, and TIMOTHY R. GREENE, *Vice Presidents*. WM. McMURRAY, *Corresponding Secretary*. JOHN E. CALDWELL DOREMUS, *Recording Secretary*. JAMES O. PROUDFIT, *Treasurer*.

Managers—Benjamin Coit, M. D., Wm. E. Dodge, Cor. R. Disosway, Alfred Vail, Wm. Hall, Jr., Daniel Gray, Edward W. Cone, T. P. Cummings, William W. Campbell, R. T. Underhill, M. D., William Duer, John H. Williams, John W. Gould, John M. Nixon, J. R. Broadhead, Reuben Town, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., Wm. Larramore, John H. Hicks, Geo. S. Conover, David Halstead, Lemuel Bangs, Chs. Gould, Robt. Hoe, George Shaw.

Profr. PROUDFIT then briefly addressed the Society in a very forcible and happy manner after which the meeting adjourned.

LADIES COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PITTSBURG.

In our last number, we noticed the organization of this institution, which promises to render efficient aid to the colonizing cause. It has since published the following interesting

Address to the Ladies of the West.

The name of Colonization should not be allowed to fall upon the ear without awakening strong emotion. As parents, philanthropists, and Christians, ample room is afforded for the exercise of your sympathies. Here charity has the widest sphere ever yet presented to her for missionary, education, and benevolent operations of all kinds. The enterprise is one in which all denominations may unite, free from the shackles of party prejudice, and enjoy full liberty in scattering favours upon the destitute.

Intense interest should be felt on this subject, because of the *immense objects* it proposes to accomplish.

The evangelization of Africa, by which the course of thousands may be turned, who now march in unbroken ranks to perdition. The destruction of the slave-trade, which causes the groans of the dying, the wail of the widow, and the cries of the fatherless, to be heard in every breeze from her desolate coast.—The emancipation of the oppressed in these United States, to shed the light of the gospel, and of education, upon the dark and polluted mass of mind, and to wash away another stain from our escutcheon. These are the ends of this vast scheme. To bear such a mighty pressure of responsibility, nothing less is adequate than an institution based on the "foundation of Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief-corner stone," and supported by the firm and everlasting pillars of truth. By *your* exertions another pillar may be reared to give stability to the noble structure. Do you ask *how* this is to be done? It is by *humble* means. We forget when we see our beautiful Ohio rolling along in the swollen torrent of its might, that it is but the combination of *rills*, of *drops*! Beyond a doubt, the treasury of benevolence has been filled higher by "widows' mites," than by the scattered thousands of wealth. It is the *constant dropping* that wears the rock, and it is *humble efforts* that contribute most to the completion of a glorious enterprise.

By donations of materials for agriculture and mechanics, of clothing made in sewing circles, and of different kinds of manufactured goods, substantial benefits may be conferred, tending directly to the personal comfort of the Liberian community. By organizing committees in each congregation, and procuring life directorships for the pastors, a system of operation may be established, which will remove any obstacles that might cause trouble, did no such system exist. By securing teachers, and by the selection and preparation of proper subjects for colonization, important assistance will be rendered to the Parent Society. Finally, by subscribing yourselves, or obtaining the subscription of others, for the Colonization Herald, which is the channel of communication on this subject, you will gain much valuable information, and contribute no little to the furtherance of the cause. Very few

can be found whose circumstances will not allow them to prosecute some one of these plans, and thus have a share in this great scheme of benevolence.

To those who have already entered on the work, there is every encouragement to proceed. If your reliance is on that God "who causeth it to rain on the earth *where no man is*; on the *wilderness*, wherein is no man; to satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the tender herb to spring forth," you need not fear. He whose notice extends to the tender herb, who gives it strength to spring forth, who softens the hardened earth that it may burst forth, will assuredly smile upon the humblest efforts to advance his cause. His providence will afford opportunities, and the dew of his grace, and the showers of refreshing from his presence, will descend upon all who engage in the work of faith, and labour of love.

Constitution.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Ladies' Colonization Society of Pittsburgh, and be auxiliary to the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

ART. 2. The objects to which its labours shall be devoted are—1st. To provide for civilizing and christianizing Africa, through the direct instrumentality of coloured emigrants from the United States. 2d. To promote, by all legal and constitutional means, the intellectual and moral improvement of the African race, as well as relieve the wants and promote the comfort of the colonists, by supplies of clothing and other necessities.

ART. 3. An annual subscription of not less than one dollar shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment of thirty dollars at one time, a life member.

ART. 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, Managers, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected annually.

ART. 5. The officers shall meet monthly, to transact the business of the society, the first Wednesday of each month.

LETTER FROM A COLONIST.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, APRIL 26, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that we had a passage of 35 days, and was very well treated by the Captain; also enjoyed good health. I am happy to say to you that I am more in favor of the Colony of Liberia than when I left; on my return home finding the Colony in a more beautiful way of improvement than ever it has been. When I was in the United States, I said many things in favor of the Colony: but I find that I said not half enough. No, sir; for there is no place like this for the coloured race of man to be found in their reach, where they can enjoy the same privileges as here. To fly to the North or South is all folly; to go to Canada or to Hayti is nonsense, for in either there are prejudices as high as mountains, against which but few are able to contend. Here is our home. The Colony is in good health. Farming is going on well, and all is quiet at this time. Many of the farmers from Mississippi are doing well, and think they will be able to ship produce from here to the United States in less than two years; they are much encouraged in their present crops. There is no doubt but we shall do well here. For my own part, I have never been so perfectly contented with my situation in all my life; I am now at home! There is but one thing that now troubles me, and that is my Brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh, who will not listen to the truth, and embrace an opportunity of getting and doing good. However, this darkness will shortly be removed from their eyes, and then they will see that Africa is the only home for the coloured man. Dear sir, be encouraged! I know that your labour is hard, and that you have much opposition to contend with, the most of which I consider the project of unthinking men: they must give way, they cannot stand. I hope that the confidence of the friends of the good cause will be encouraged by the present state of the Colony. I would say more did time permit. I conclude with my best respects to you and your family, sir; and feel myself under great obligation to you for your attention to me whilst I was with you in the North: not only to you, but to the gentlemen in every place I visited. This undeserved respect will never be forgotten by me; no, not so long as I live. I know not language to express my gratitude. I can only desire and pray for their and your prosperity in time and in eternity. I remain your humble Servant.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

BEVERLEY R. WILSON.

MR. WHITEHURST'S JOURNAL.

(CONTINUED FROM p. 184.)

Thursday 11th.—This morning we presented Zingby an Arabic Bible. He expressed, on its reception, joy as well as surprise that he should find among us a book in the character of his language. We wrote on one of its blank leaves, "Presented to Zingby, a Mandingo Chief, by order of the Liberian Government, in the hope that a knowledge of its contents will lead to a practice of its spirit; and that as a pioneer in the cause of the Gospel, it may become the happy means whereby its saving influence shall be conveyed among the followers of Mahomet.

G. R. M'GILL,
A. D. WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.
D. W. WHITEHURST, }

Baugh, Dey country, Dec. 11, 1834."

The balance of the Condoo people arrived to-day at half past 11, A. M. A general rejoicing now took place, and we were saluted with drums, horns, bells, castanets, and singing, whilst muskets heavily charged, and making reports equal to a three-pounder, were fired as an additional note in this grand scale of harmony; and dancing, and a movement through the spaces between the houses, followed by a large body, their steps regulated by a song of the dangers escaped and the glory acquired, rendered the town quite noisy. Woman in the town of Baugh, is a remarkably passive creature, seldom wagging that unruly member, the tongue, unless in a quiet key; the grand explosions of connubial life being neutralized by the whip. This morning a very large woman not being able to give vent to her anger as she wished, fell to the earth, under its influence, as if violently thrown down. By the application of a few stripes, smiles and cheerfulness succeeded. As we had just purchased some rice, and it not being very clean, her husband insisted upon our having it re-beat, and forced this lady of ire to the task, by way of punishment. During the firing, one of the muskets burst, fortunately without further damage. The charge which a native uses is enormous; he never considers whether his gun will bear it; but in he puts from six to ten fingers of powder without any reference to its strength; and it is of course not unfrequent to meet with men scarred and otherwise horribly mutilated from such accidents. The guns used, such as are specially made for the African market; are of a common character. Whether they have been proven, as in the time of the legal slave trade, by ascertaining their capacity to hold water, I cannot say; but one fact is very evident, that no government would arm its troops with such guns. I have frequently seen French muskets with *cast iron springs* to the locks. This is not done with the view of imposing on the ignorance of the native, for in that matter he is too well skilled to be readily imposed upon; but it arises from the immense competition in the African trade, and the great desire on the part of her inhabitants to be furnished with a cheap article. In their emphatic language, "a gun, be gun;" nor will they stop to calculate its capabilities of resisting their enormous charges, or its correctness of cylinder. Zingby showed us a letter from Governor Pinney to Sough this afternoon; it being an open one, at their request we read it, and all testified much pleasure at the "*Merica man good word.*" I went on the banks of the river this afternoon, taking my pistols for the purpose of discharging them; and after firing at an object, I placed the other in the hands of a Vey man, with directions to fire. He did so, and was highly pleased on striking a large tree at the distance of ten paces. "*That young gun talk strong,*" and "*he close jump my hand,*" he exclaimed. The percussion lock, cap, their small size and very loud report, drew a crowd, all eager to satisfy that restless spirit in man or woman, curiosity. It is probable that we shall continue here two or three days longer. Sough or Boatswain having ordered the bullock of which I spoke, to be slain, and an invitation to the Kings and people to come and partake, he is preparing here. As a comfortable meal of victuals has untold charms, there is no divining to what results it may lead. The object in this invitation is to form an alliance for the purpose of driving Jenkins and the Góorah people from any communication in the Dey country. This policy, should it have a reference to peace, will be a correct one; and if on our arrival we shall find that it tends to that end, we shall urge it on him. Jenkins being a treacherous fellow, nothing but reducing him to the situation of a suppliant will leave the country free from his agitations. The divided sentiment existing among the Deys in reference to the contest, and the de-

cided preference shown to the parties by different Headmen, would lead to the belief that the country cannot long possess this pacific relation, unless a preponderance of opinion shall tend to one side or the other. Boatswain foreseeing the result, is no doubt anxious to strengthen himself by a confederation, which will at least guarantee safe communication with the seaboard southward of the Deys.

Friday 12th.—King Brister's son arrived with a party of his people, to meet the Condoos. He informs us that Jenkins is still at Boughbah, and concentrating his followers; that Softly openly avows his cause, and that the Headman at Digby is likewise in his service. He informed us that his father desired the removal of the factory at Digby, as that was one of the sources from whence they derived arms and ammunition; and that it was his intention to coalesce with the Condoos people and drive Jenkins out of the Dey country. He desired us to apprise the Governor, in order that property there might be removed, as it would no longer be safe. We promised to write, and told him to inform Brister that it would be well for him to send a messenger too, to which he assented. At noon the *fetische* was celebrated, by which an engagement was entered into among a portion of the Dey people and the Condoos, for the putting down of Jenkins and restoring peace to the country. As the ceremony was accompanied with much form, I shall attempt its description, at the same time remarking, that no descriptive power can convey an adequate idea of the performance of an African rite: it being a combination of sound, movement, and delusion, to which imagination may approximate, but a sober relation of facts can never realize. Without the western gate, and on either side of the avenue leading thereto, were arranged the respective parties, under the shade of lofty trees and in an area known as the *Devil's bush*. In its centre, were laid muskets, spears, knives, and arrows, in the form of a square, while from their midst arose a *horn* whose point was stuck into the earth, and which was filled with a greasy substance. The various charms of ram's horns, cowries, and amulets of every size, shape, material, and colour, were laid within its space, whilst the shell of a land tortoise, with its under part partially removed, was placed in a cavity made for its reception, in an inverted position, into which was poured water; a basin filled with the same liquid, and a bottle of rum completed the paraphernalia of the *fetische*. Zingby then addressed the meeting in the Condoos tongue, which was conveyed to the Deys by means of an interpreter. His observations called forth their frequent approbation; he informed them that Boatswain or Sough was desirous of an alliance with them, and that he had orders to call a meeting of the Dey people, and express his master's wishes; that he, Zingby, was willing to lay down his life in the cause of the Deys, and give them all the assistance which his services could effect. A singing man then arose and commended his valor, "and that among the brave there stood none more brave than Zingby; that he was the lion of the wood, and the flash of his eye would cause the Goorah to run and lose themselves in the depths of the forest." To all of which he listened with a 'modest stillness and humility.' The air resounded with the shouts of the multitude, and Zingby's step was more firm, and his port had a more lordly bearing. He felt the influence of the moment, and promised that he would "spare neither age nor sex; that the sucking child should share the fate of its mother, whilst the young should swell the number of his master's slaves, and the man that begged for mercy should fall the same as him whom their arms had reduced." At this expression, he certainly looked more like a demon in human form, than any thing I have ever seen; his countenance being a combination of every feature defining the malignancy of the human heart, and the yells of approval which followed bespoke his having touched upon a chord whose vibration gave as loud a note of response as sound could effect. The principal men now assembled around the square. The rum was emptied into the tortoise shell, and each of the other articles, when a fowl was held by two men, whilst a third severed its head, and the bleeding trunk was suspended over each and every article until they were stained by the sacrifice. Numbers ran up, anxious to have their weapons receive a drop, whilst the contents of the tortoise shell was drank by way of sealing the obligations entered into. The parties then separated, Zingby entering the town to the music of bells and drums, and performing a dance, which drew large crowds to behold, no doubt filled with wonder at the "great man." When will these delusions end, and when will it be that these beings shall live like men? Three messengers arrived from Bo Poro this evening—they were sent to learn the delay of the returning party.

Saturday 13th.—Forwarded our letter this morning to Gov. Pinney, on King Brister's communication. The morning has been occupied in crossing about 100 men

over the river; for what purpose we cannot learn. Orders were issued through the town, that there be no firing on its banks to-day. King George has sent a *white plate* to Brister, and begs that he will take no part in the contest; that *he* is determined on peace, and shall lend no assistance to either of the contending parties. At 3, P. M., we heard the report of two guns, with scarce an intermission; and on inquiry, found it significant of the party's return who left this morning, with the prisoners they had taken. A general burst of joy followed this news, and many an old and decrepid being exhibited the most extraordinary joy at this additional increase of misery. The party made a descent upon one of Softly's half towns contiguous to the farm, and where many persons had gone that morning for the purpose of procuring food. They succeeded in taking five women, one with a child at the breast, the others having fled at the first fire. One old woman not being able to keep up with the retreat, they killed her in the path by cleaving her head in two. The buildings were robbed of their contents, and then with the farm destroyed by fire. These poor creatures were hurried on at a rapid rate until their arrival here, when they were immediately consigned to an open house, where large crowds viewed them. When we visited them, they were lying down, with cords still around their necks, whilst the mother was very placidly affording her infant the breast, happily unconscious of its fate or the feelings which agitated that bosom from whence it was drawing its healthy nutriment. The party having all succeeded in crossing the river, and arrived in town, the area became the scene of gladness, and what with shaking of hands, tapping their thick skulls with peppers, laughter, firing of muskets, jingle of bells, and sound of drum, they testified their joy in about as noisy a manner as can be well conceived. Order was however preserved throughout, and a strict adherence to the discipline which governs them was preserved. Musa, the leading man of the attacking party, was then raised on the shoulders of one of his people, and thus conveyed into the square, when, after exhibiting a war dance to the admiration of all, he was crowned by placing on his scone sundry leaves of tobacco. We noticed that several of them had fallen to the ground, and that they were rapidly seized and conveyed to a place of security; it being conceived, no doubt, that the honor Musa had acquired was a sufficient reward. This Musa is not over 20 years, but has already taken three barricades, and bids fair to establish a name great as a warrior. He says his father was brave, and *he* cannot spoil his father's fame. The people look upon him with much confidence. Zingby was not present, and to an expression in a laughing manner, made by the people, that he was tired of fighting, he promptly advanced into the area, and with his spear and knife performed a dance, in which he displayed great activity, and retired by saying "you see what I can do." The prisoners will be taken to Boporo, from whence they will be sold, or retained in slavery. From such causes are individuals torn from all the sympathies of life, and forced into all the miseries which an unexperienced servitude can entail upon them. At sunset the eldest woman was put into *the stick*, a punishment or means of security, which consists in securing one of the ankles to a heavy log of wood by means of a staple. This punishment is exceedingly severe, and in many instances months elapse ere the victim is released. One of Boatswain's wives, who accompanied the party from Condoo, has been busy in the work of divination, and assures them with much confidence that there will be a further capture of women. Towards daylight Zingby was busy in issuing orders as to their future movement; taking that time as being most likely free from loiterers, who might by a conveyance of his intentions, defeat them.

Sunday 14th.—This morning damp, with slight drizzly rain. The lightning was very vivid during the night, and with loud thunder. The town's people are busy in repairing the barricade, strengthening its fascines by additional rods, and otherwise repairing its defects. King Bromley arrived from his town to-day; he is one of the chiefs who entered into a treaty with the Colony, of perpetual peace and good will. The prisoners are employed in beating rice during the day, two of them being in *stick*. Whilst at the mortar they are on their feet; and this labor, continued from sunrise to sunset, renders repose very essential to their wearied frames: yet this relief is sought in a cramped and confined position, the body retaining but one posture during its recumbency. They seem cheerful to-day, at least exhibit no unnecessary reserve, but speak in a pleasant manner to those around them. This habit of accustoming themselves to circumstances, is one of the peculiarities of the African; and I have frequently noticed them with wonder, when involved in serious difficulty, endeavoring to convey a favorable impression in their behalf by the most apparent good humor, and winning the attention of those who hold perhaps their

destiny, by the most obsequious abasement of mind and body. Policy is of course the moving principle in this prostration of what would be by some called independence, and if the ends to be attained did not involve his best interests, thereby justifying the means; the habit of adulation is so confirmed, that he would flatter for the sake of flattery, and continue his praise in the hope of an ulterior benefit. We are as uncertain now as on the day of our first arrival here, when we shall get on; and as we purpose availing ourselves of the protection of the Condoo people, we are forced to await patiently their movements. Their delay is evidently increased by the hope of plunder, which the chances of a fight may throw in their way; for if Zingby was absolutely desirous of a termination of the war, the capture of Jenkins would effect that end without further difficulty. Jenkins is still at Softly's, there concentrating his followers; but a vigorous sally made on the barricade, would compel him to its defence; and if they should fail in carrying it by musketry, King Brister's swivels brought to bear upon its gates would soon force a breach; or the town could be put upon a siege, by cutting off all communication with its watering place. Anxious as we are for a termination of the contest, and as serious as our continued delay is to the best interests of Liberia, we cannot, consistently with the object of our mission, give the least information which would tend to the production of such results. Zingby informed us that his people were anxious to attack Digby; that a great many Goorahs were there; and that the factor there resident was supplying them with equipments for war. He wished us to cause the removal of the men, and when we informed him that we had written to the Governor to that end, by King Brister's request, he expressed himself anxious to go, under the impression that orders for leaving him had already reached there. We informed him that our messenger had not returned yet; and it was impossible for him to remove in one or even five days, admitting that he had been required so to do. Our interpreter on this occasion, Zannah, a Vey in the service of the Condoo, expressed himself much surprised that he, the factor, should remain in the country when in a state of war, and thought that he ought to have gone long ago. As this was the moment for giving them a decided answer, and let the consequences of its neglect follow, "we replied that that factory had been there for the last two years; that it was in the Dey country, which country was at peace until last Saturday; and that the Factor had to pay for the privilege of setting down there; that the Dey people and Cape people were friends; that they had entered into a treaty, by which persons of both were to visit each unmolested, and that their property was to be respected; that if war was carried to that town, and either person or property of the factor was injured, Liberia would look to the Deys for satisfaction: and that they might rest assured that this was no idle threat; but in addition to the Goorahs, they would have a new enemy to encounter in the people of the Cape.

Monday 15th.—The town was early assembled this morning, when a message from King Brister was received, informing them that Jenkins intended attacking here, to-day or to-morrow. At half past 8, A. M., we heard a rapid and continued discharge of musketry, following volley after volley, with occasional reports of heavier metal. The people sprang to arms, whilst Zingby headed his people, and immediately proceeded in the direction of the sound, which was judged to be at Zah. The women and children were ordered to keep close in their dwellings, whilst the barricade had lookouts posted in various parts. Each gate was defended by 20 men, while the western had as additional 20 more, our own party, rendering the town's force about 100 effective men. We of course prepared ourselves for the attack, and would have lent all assistance in our power, in its repulsion. A breathless silence pervaded the town, interrupted only by some eight or ten old women, who, equipped with sprigs and a bowl of water, are sprinkling between the houses, to a low sound, which just escapes the lips. This is done by way of rendering ineffective the attack momentarily expected. There are some half dozen dogs of a most useless breed, which are continually snarling and otherwise increasing the noise of this most noisy place: but to-day, silence was required of dogs and men, and on the first sound of their dismal note, a shower of blows succeeded, and the old women were glad enough to secure their pets from further violence, by sharing their laps between them and their children. The operations of cooking were suspended, an operation very essential to mortal courage, but as our cook is as fond of eating as fighting, means were contrived in solemn silence to produce a comfortable breakfast of roasted cassada. About 1, P. M., a man arrived without the walls, who said he was from King Brister; that the attack was there; and he wanted to come in: but our Headman imagining Brister might have greater use for his services, directed him to return

and report progress. He is taken to be a coward, and that hearing the firing, he is anxious to get within a barricade. At 3, P. M., we learned that the firing was seaward. The speculations among the people are various; some believing it to be at the Cape, whilst others take it to be a contest between a man-of-war and slaver. On this report reaching the town, it was made known to the people by a person going around and in a very loud voice informing them of it. The transition from intense anxiety to a measurable relief of their suspense, was very quickly given by the sound of the mortar, with its note of busy preparation for a meal. The fires were kindled, the hum of women was heard amid the squall of children now clamorous for their food. The water boiled, and rice and cassada were soon rendered fit for the palate of warrior and idler; and most true it is that every justice is done the cookery, if we are to judge from the profound silence and rapidity with which spoonful after spoonful disappeared. At sunset we learned that Zingby and his followers are at Zah, and will remain during the night. The night passed off in a more silent way than any which has occurred since our arrival, owing to every man being on the alert lest there should be an attempt made on the town.

Tuesday 16th.—We learn this morning, that the town's people intended to abandon the place in case of an assault last night, and seek safety in the bush. We, the Honorable Commissioners, would have been placed, in that event, in a most enviable attitude, to those at least who court danger for the sake of its glory. About 7, A. M., Zingby and party returned. They were very anxious to attack Jenkins at Baughbah, but King Brister would not consent: he made them a present of a goat, two croos of rice, six sticks of salt, two pitchers and two bowls, requesting them to sit down and eat, an invitation most readily accepted. Jenkins, we learn, is in difficulty about the women captured, and is anxious to return to his country; but Softly is opposed, and informs him that as he is involved himself in war on his account, he, Jenkins, must get him out of it. As the satisfaction to the husbands or owners of those women will have to be in money, the amount of compensation will reduce his private means greatly; and in addition, the death of the auxiliaries whom he sent to rob us, will add to his further trouble on his return home. We are informed that we shall be able to proceed to Bo Poro on the return of our messenger from the Cape. Zingby will furnish us with five carriers, who are to be paid 20 bars. The Deys here, I consider a cowardly set of men, and on their learning that Zingby purposed leaving, some anxiety was expressed that he should remain.

We have now been detained here a much longer time than is consistent with the nature of our enterprise, or wishes: but as the delay has arisen from causes beyond our control, and may be productive of ulterior advantage, we are sanguine in the hope that our purposes will yet be accomplished. Unthinking as the African may be in his general character, he is yet alive to individual consideration; and the war thus far, with all we have met, is deprecated as an evil seriously in opposition to their views of happiness. But it is with them, as among more intelligent people; what is best, is not always pursued,—whilst sacrifices are endured and made for the bubble reputation. The Deys we believe are pacifically inclined; nor would they have sided with either party in the contest, had not their geographical relation been such as to render it in some degree a means of safety. As their country was the scene of contest, and parties of either tribe would visit their towns and seek the protection they afforded, they insensibly espoused their cause, and rather than incur enmity, they conceived it politic to strengthen themselves by an alliance. Boatswain's motives are perhaps to secure a path, and stopping places for his people in his communication with the seaboard. Whatever they may be, we believe that all are heartily sick of any farther continuance of the war; and that Jenkins will gladly avail himself of a peace, on any terms short of a supplication for life.

Wednesday 17th.—We conclude to start to-morrow, Zingby being willing to go. Among considerations collateral to our instructions and mission of peace, we shall endeavor to obtain from Boatswain ten acres of land for school and missionary purposes, without reference to any sect, but occupiable by the permission of the American Colonization Society. He will, it is hoped, be interested by this arrangement, to cut a road nine feet wide, direct to the Cape, for which he will be in part compensated. This road to be exclusively the property of Liberia, and a free and unmolested communication to be allowed all tribes on it. Trade to be unrestricted, and no imposition of toll or other impost, save in the case of ferrying at rivers. To enter into a treaty of perpetual peace and good will between himself and Liberia, with the assurance of mutual protection to each as they may be in their respective parts; and full permission to all tribes beyond his country, to pass and return unmolested

to the Cape for purposes of trade. As education is the only means which presents itself for the reclaiming of Africa from the darkness which surrounds her, and as the Missionary can only successfully labor among her people from such previous preparation, it will be a consideration of the first consequence, to obtain full permission and land for such purposes. There is a growing sentiment among tribes who have had an intercourse with the seaboard, that their children should be taught the *white man's book*; yet, naturally jealous, they view with distrust the occupancy of their land by strangers, and unless a sufficiency of time be given for them to learn their motives, the undertaking becomes clogged by indifference, and is productive of no results of sufficient importance to justify either the waste of life or money which such establishments require. As they are insensible to the Christian philanthropy which directs such efforts, so are they impressed with the idea that any instruction of their children will lead to an abandonment of the slave trade. On this point their opinions are held with the greatest obstinacy, and no argument can be offered which will convince them that their best interests are involved in its extinction, or that a prosecution of the traffic in slaves is wrong. They may comply with your views through complacency, or the strong arm of power may hamper them in their indulgence, but they carry in their bosom a deep and enduring conviction that the selling of slaves is the only way that they can add to their comfort, or obtain those articles which the competition of foreign trade has introduced in such abundance into this country. The formation of a road which we will endeavor to render colonial, will be a sufficient guarantee that those vexations and interruptions now incident to trade would cease, as this common highway will be a neutral spot amid even the jealousy of neighbouring tribes. It will enable the colonist to communicate with one half the delay now incident to commercial operations, and as a means for the extension of settlements in the interior, will be invaluable in the furtherance of baggage and transportation of families. The other considerations are too obvious to require remark. We are to start in the morning.

Thursday 18th.—Præparatory to leaving, this morning, the town's people had an assembly of the Condoos. It appeared that a couple of country cloths had been lost, and they were impressed with the belief that they were in the possession of their guests and allies. Zingby was indignant at this charge, and proposed a resort to the fetische, to ascertain the guilty party. Just at the moment a gun was heard in the path leading to Bo Poro, and as scouts had been sent out, it was conjectured that they had been attacked. The assemblage breaking up, and betaking to arms, the Condoos sprang from the gates, like lions from their fastnesses. Before their return our messenger arrived, bearing a letter from the Colonial Secretary, recalling us to the Cape, and thus preventing our further movement onwards.

"Liberia, Dec. 15, 1834.

"Gentlemen: Your favor of the 13th inst. was duly received this morning. Being unwell, Gov. Pinney has instructed me to state to you that he is happy to hear of your welfare amidst the thousand dangers by which you are surrounded. He is sorry that the war is likely to become a general one among the tribes in our vicinity; and as all further progress at present is blocked up, he deems it advisable, on the whole, that the commission should return until more favorable times—until all parties, tired of warfare, may seek the mediation of the Colony, to bring about a general pacification. He will therefore expect you as soon as you receive this, to turn homewards, and shall anxiously await to learn farther particulars of your travel and dangers. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. B. RUSSWURM, Col. Sec.

"G. R. McGill, A. D. Williams, D. W. Whitehurst, Commissioners to Interior."

As the recall was peremptory, and not even the slightest exercise for discretion, we comply; and after great difficulty King Bromly furnished us with men, when we left the town at half past 2, p. m. We struck off at a rapid rate, in order to avoid being benighted in the path, which we had learned was very bad. Passed through several half towns, whose beautiful situations were subject of remark, and wading in water frequently up to the waste for several hundred yards, about half past four arrived at King Willey's town. It is in a state of perfect destitution, being occupied by but one family. We had the spot pointed out where fell Thompson, a Librarian, as he attempted an escalade, in the attack made thereon by the gallant Gov. Joseph Mechlin, Jr. Through paths exceedingly tortuous and new, harassing to the pedestrian, we reached the banks of the St. Paul's, opposite to Caldwell, as night closed in. Mr. Williams being in advance, fortunately obtained a canoe, and proceeded to the settlement, where a boat was furnished, and we were soon once more

among our people and friends. We arrived late that night in Monrovia, having been absent just 30 days, and failing in the accomplishment of our instructions from the difficulty and danger which grew out of the circumstances by which we were surrounded.

Friday 19th.—This morning at 10 o'clock, we called upon the Governor; made our report, and submitted to him this journal, with which he expressed himself much pleased. We are to hold ourselves in readiness to leave the first favorable opportunity, for the prosecution of our instructions. The citizens all were glad to see us; and if the warm wishes of the whole Colony could have added to our success, we should have been most fortunate. We paid into the public store the articles brought back with us, and by the instructions of Gov. Pinney, we shall leave as soon as a favorable crisis presents itself.

An interval has occurred of some weeks, during which there have been several skirmishes resulting in the loss of life. Zingby headed an attack about a week after we left, upon Baughbah, and was unfortunately shot in the arm as he was endeavoring to cut over the fascines of the barricade. The party was repulsed, and retreated upon Baugh, where Zingby's wound became gangrened, and he died; lamented by his friends and the admiration of his enemies. The party, under another leader, returned to Bo Poro, where Zingby's loss was most severely felt, but where unavailing regrets do not long continue to mar their future action. In the middle of January a deputation was sent to the Governor from Boatswain, offering an escort to our party, and that they should be subject to our orders. The same Commissioners were again commissioned, in addition to whom was Mr. J. C. F. Finley. Preparations were made, with the advantage of our former experience; our baggage was made as light as could be, and our former servants were re-engaged. We had been informed that the escort would rendezvous at Cai Yah, about 10 miles in the rear of Millsburg.

February 5, 1835.—After much delay, the Commissioners left Monrovia at half past 2, P. M., in the government boat from Magill's wharf, Mr. Finley having preceded us 30 minutes, in a large canoe, with a portion of our baggage. About two miles from the town we were met by our assistants, "Bottle of Beer" and William, returning from Millsburg to join us, when I got into the canoe by way of rendering the boat lighter, and we all met at Millsburg about 9 o'clock of the same evening.

Friday 6th.—Breakfasted with my friend Philip Moore. The fog this morning very dense. Our baggage carriers not having arrived, we have to await here all day. Mr. Finley having discovered that his commission had not come, by being left in a trunk at Mr. Teage's, despatched a canoe last night, and this morning at 10 it arrived. About sunset the servant brought me Mr. F.'s horse, in great haste; saying that Mr. Finley was very ill and desired my attendance. On reaching the mission house, found him with very severe colic, and about midnight relieved him, so that he sank into a gentle sleep.

Saturday 7th.—Whilst breakfasting with my friend Tabb Smith, Mr. Finley rode up and informed me that the people were all ready. Mr. Williams and myself went down to the mission house, and found it an error. With great difficulty, we hired some eight or ten baggage carriers, to go with us as far as Cai Yah, although there is not the least necessity of leaving here until the proper persons, who are to take it, shall arrive. At 12, A. M., we left, Mr. F. on horseback. Two miles from Millsburg he had to return. Through a very bad road, in some places very elevated, we reached Cai Yah at 3, P. M. This is a little town, barricaded, which seems to be a rendezvous for Boatswain's people. We are miserably accommodated, and are likely to be here three or four days. Of course the mission is not advanced, independently of such a sum of personal inconvenience.

Sunday 8th.—We find that we are without tea, pans for eating out of, and drinking cups. A messenger sent to Millsburg for them, at sunset returned with the articles. The night is very noisy, by the scamps here gambling. They manage to sleep all day, and of course keep us awake all night.

Monday 9th.—The morning is most lovely, but of all the native towns I have been in, this is decidedly the poorest and worst situated. Its locality is wretched; proximate to a dirty stream, and surrounded by a dense wood, we have nothing but heat, dirt, and mosquitoes. As far as I can judge, there are but four fowls in the place, and two of them but half grown, which the extortioners charge four heads for tobacco a piece for. There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of our Headman with respect to the amount of presents designed for Boatswain: he being, as he says, under an impression that we have a special equivalent for an Ivory, and

country cloth, presented the Governor. Of this matter we know nothing. Our own outfit is sufficiently small to meet contingencies, without reducing it still further by an appropriation towards a *present*. This, it seems, will create some delay; as we gather that the *Ivory* was sent for sale, and the person in whose possession it was, thinking it might turn to a better account for himself, gave it to the Governor, as a *dash* from Boatswain. His avarice has defeated itself; for requiring in return arms and ammunition, the Governor refused his request; and thus are we likely to be detained here until they can contrive to return to Condoo with its value. The people are gradually gathering from Baugh and elsewhere. It is understood to-night, that we are to proceed to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING COLONIZATION AND SLAVERY.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia, at its late meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolutions, in favor of the Colonization cause:

Resolved, That the *Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania* be, and hereby is recommended to the cordial approbation and co-operation of all our churches, as an efficient auxiliary in the cause of human freedom, and christian missions.

Resolved further, That the *Colonization Herald*, conducted by the Executive Committee of said Society, be also recommended to the patronage of our churches, as furnishing intelligence on the subject of Colonization.

WM. M. ENGLS,

Clerk of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

The Presbytery of New Castle, passed the following resolutions on the same interesting subject, viz:

Resolved, That the *Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania*, be recommended to the favorable regard of all the friends of the coloured race, but especially to the sister Presbyteries of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, and to the congregations and churches under our care, and that a committee of three be appointed to manage this business within our bounds.

They would also recommend the *Colonization Herald*, as a valuable means of obtaining important information on this point.

At a regular meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, a letter was presented from the Presbytery of Chillicothe, on the subject of slavery, and, after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the last General Assembly appointed a committee on the subject of slavery, and the whole subject will come up before it at its next meeting on their report, therefore, it is inexpedient to take any order on the letter from the Presbytery of Chillicothe at this time.

The Presbytery of New Castle, passed the following resolution on the same letter, viz:

Resolved, That while the Presbytery deprecates slavery, and its long train of attendant evils, as strongly as the Presbytery of Chillicothe can do, yet they cannot regard immediate abolition, even if practicable, as a remedy for these evils, but as directly calculated to increase the degradation and wretchedness of the slave, both physically and morally, and they moreover regard the agitation of this subject in our church courts, and making the subject a test of church communion, as threatening wide-spread ruin to our churches at the South. They therefore, cannot but condemn such agitation in the existing state of things, and dissent in the strongest terms from all such action on the subject as the Presbytery of Chillicothe desire them to take.

The Presbytery of New York, as its late meeting in the First Presbyterian church of that city, passed the following resolution on the subject of slavery:—

Resolved, That while we deplore the evils of slavery, it is highly expedient, in the judgment of this Presbytery, for the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian

church, to adopt any measures whatever, touching the question of slavery in the United States.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, held at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, April 27, 1836, the following resolution was adopted, viz:—

Resolved, As the sense of this Presbytery, that the relation of master and slave, is a civil and not an ecclesiastical relation; and that with this relation, the church has no right to interfere, farther than to inculcate and enforce the mutual duties existing between master and slave, according to the example of Christ and his Apostles.

Attest,

ELI F. COOLY, *Stated Clerk*.

Extract from the minutes of the *Presbytery of Fayetteville*, which met at Ashpole, Robeson County, North Carolina, April 21, 1836.

The Committee on slavery, reported as follows: To the letter from Chillicothe Presbytery, they recommend the following answer, viz:

"The Presbytery of Fayetteville having received from the Presbytery of Chillicothe a communication on the subject of slavery, direct their stated Clerk to return the following answer:

The Presbytery of Fayetteville appreciate the motives which induced the communication referred to. They can believe that it was prompted by a sense of duty; that it was intended to be courteous and fraternal; and, also, however erroneously, that it was judged to be an act of necessary and benevolent interference on the part of the slave. They receive the communication, therefore, in the spirit in which they believe it to have been made. But whilst, out of respect to their brethren, they have permitted it to be read, out of respect to themselves they have laid it on the table, and decline all correspondence on the subject.

Adopted, By order of the Presbytery,

J. W. DOUGLASS, *Stated Clerk*.

As instructions to our Commissioners, delegated to the General Assembly, the Committee recommend as follows: To Messrs. M'Nair and McCallum, or their alternates, commissioners, &c.

On the subject of slavery, the Presbytery of Fayetteville instruct you as follows, viz:

1. To consult the other delegates from the South, and as far as you judge it consistent with christian moderation, to act with them.

2. To endeavor to prevent all discussion on the main question. To insist that the General Assembly, as such, cannot be permitted to discuss it; or appoint annual committees upon it; or adopt resolutions recommending general prayer in regard to it. The General Assembly must let the subject of slavery entirely alone.

3. In order to prevent discussion on the main question, it is recommended that you object to the reading of the report of the Committee on Slavery, appointed by the last General Assembly. If read, that you discharge the committee, but object to their report being received by the house. And that the issue be joined upon the point of entire abstinence from the subject, on the part of the General Assembly. And that your farther presence with them depends on that point.

4. In all this, we ask you to give no opinion for yourselves, or for us, as to the moral lawfulness of slavery. But to proceed upon the ground, that it is a local and not a general question; that it is civil, rather than ecclesiastical; and especially, that the course of Southern churches, in regard to slavery, and all action in the case, must be left to themselves. *Adopted*.

J. W. DOUGLASS, *Stated Clerk*.

[From the Charleston Observer, April 16.]

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF HOPEWELL PRESBYTERY.

Greensborough, March 31, 1836.

Thursday, 11 o'clock, A. M.—The Presbytery of Hopewell, met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. S. P. Pressley, from 1st of Timothy, 3d, 15:—"which is the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth;"—and constituted by prayer.

After the reading of the minutes of the last Presbytery, the Rev. C. P. BEMAN was elected Moderator, and the Rev. F. R. GOULDING, Temporary Clerk.

On Saturday, the Committee on "Instructions to Commissioners to General Assembly," made the following report, which was accepted and adopted.

Anticipating the discussion of various vitally important matters at the approaching session of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Hopewell takes this opportunity to instruct its delegates to that body, concerning the course which we desire them to pursue on certain matters. The last General Assembly appointed a Committee to report on the general subject of domestic Slavery in these United States. And from the movements of certain ecclesiastical bodies in our church—from the course pursued by some of our political bodies—and from the known views of some members of the Committee referred to, we are induced to apprehend that abolition will be introduced through the report, or by the agency of other members. On the subject of domestic slavery, this Presbytery believe the following facts have been most incontrovertibly established, viz:

I. Slavery has existed in the Church of God from the time of Abraham to this day. Members of the Church of God have held slaves bought with their money, and born in their houses; and this relation is not only recognized, but its duties are defined clearly, both in the Old and New Testaments.

II. Emancipation is not mentioned among the duties of the Master and his slave. While obedience "even to the froward" Master is enjoined upon the slave.

III. No instance can be produced of an otherwise orderly Christian, being *reproved*, much less *excommunicated* from the Church, for the single act of holding domestic slaves, from the days of Abraham down to the date of the modern Abolitionists.

IV. Slavery existed in the United States, before our ecclesiastical body was organized. It is not condemned in our Confession of Faith, and has always existed in our Church without reproof or condemnation.

V. Slavery is a political institution, with which the Church has nothing to do, except to inculcate the duties of Master and Slave, and to use lawful, spiritual means to have all, both bond and free, to become one in Christ by faith.

Regarding these positions as undoubtedly true, our views of duty constrain us to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the political institution of domestic Slavery, as it exists in the South, is not a lawful or constitutional subject of discussion, much less of action by the General Assembly.

Resolved, That so soon as the General Assembly passes any ecclesiastical laws, or recommends any action, which shall interfere with this institution, this Presbytery will regard such laws and acts as tyrannical and odious—and from that moment will regard itself independent of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That our delegates to the approaching Assembly, are hereby enjoined to use all Christian means to prevent the discussion of domestic slavery in the Assembly—to protest in our name against all acts that involve or approve abolition—and to withdraw from the Assembly and return home, if in spite of their efforts, acts of this character shall be passed.

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY ON SLAVERY.

It is generally known that the Synod of Kentucky, at its session in 1834, appointed a Committee to devise a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves, and to make an appeal on the subject to the Presbyterians of that State. The following is the minute of the Synod:

"For the purpose of promoting harmony and concert of action on this important subject, the Synod do

Resolve, That a committee of ten be appointed, to consist of an equal number of ministers and elders, whose business it shall be to digest and prepare a plan for the moral and religious instruction of our slaves, and for their future emancipation, and to report such plan to the several Presbyteries within our bounds, for their consideration and approval."

The Committee appointed were, the Rev. WILLIAM L. BRECKENRIDGE, JAMES K. BURCH, ROBERT STEWART, NATHAN J. HALL, and JOHN C. YOUNG, and Messrs. JOHN BROWN, JOHN GREEN, THOMAS P. SMITH, J. R. ALEXANDER, and CHARLES CUNNINGHAM. In April last was published their "Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, proposing a plan for the instruction and emancipation of the slaves," signed by Mr. BROWN, their Chairman, and the Rev. Mr. YOUNG, their Secretary. This address describes the system of slavery in the United States, as consisting of "*three distinct parts—a deprivation of the right of property; a deprivation of personal liberty; and a deprivation of personal security;*" in all which parts, the Committee argue, "it is, manifestly, a violation of the laws of God, as revealed by the light of nature as well as the light of Revelation." The Committee report the following, as "*certain effects, springing naturally and necessarily out of such a system, which must also be considered in forming a proper estimate of its character.*"

1. Its most striking effect is, to deprave and degrade its subjects by removing from them the strongest natural checks to human corruption.
2. It dooms thousands of human beings to hopeless ignorance.
3. It deprives its subjects, in a great measure, of the privileges of the Gospel.
4. This system licenses and produces great cruelty.
5. It produces general licentiousness among the slaves.
6. This system demoralizes the whites as well as the blacks.
7. This system draws down upon us the vengeance of Heaven."

In illustration of their 5th position, the Committee say of the slaves in our country :

"Marriage, as a *civil ordinance*, they cannot enjoy. Our laws do not recognize this relation as existing among them; and, of course, do not enforce, by any sanction, the observance of its duties. Indeed, until slavery 'waxeth old, and tendeth to decay,' there cannot be any legal recognition of the marriage rite, or the enforcement of the consequent duties. For all regulations on this subject would limit the master's absolute right of property in his slaves. In this disposal of them, he would no longer be at liberty to consult merely his own interest. He could no longer separate the wife and husband to suit the convenience or interest of the purchaser, no matter how advantageous might be the terms offered. And as the wife and husband do not always belong to the same owner, and are not often wanted by the same purchaser, their duties to each other would thus, if enforced by law, frequently conflict with the interests of the master. Hence, all the marriage that could ever be allowed to them, would be a mere contract voidable at the master's pleasure. Their present quasi marriages are just such contracts, and are continually thus voided. They are, in this way, brought to consider the matrimonial engagement as a thing not binding, and they act accordingly. Many of them are united without even the sham and forceless ceremony, which is sometimes used. They, to use their own phraseology, 'take up with each other,' and live together, as long as suits their mutual convenience or inclination. This wretched system of concubinage inevitably produces revolting licentiousness. This feature in the slave character is so striking, as to induce in many minds the idea, that the negro is naturally repugnant to the restraints of matrimony. From the ample and repeated testimonies, however, of such travellers as Park and Lander, who have visited this race in their native land, we learn that their character, in this respect is, in Africa, the reverse of what it is here—that they regard the marriage rite with remarkable sacredness, and scrupulously fulfil its duties. We are, then, assured by the most unquestionable testimony, that their licentiousness is the necessary result of our system, which destroying the force of the marriage rite, and thus in a measure degrading all connexion between the sexes into mere concubinage, solicits wandering desire, and leads to extensive profligacy. Our familiarity with this consequence of slavery prevents us from regarding it with that horror, which it would, under other circumstances, inspire. The sacredness of the marriage rite is the bulwark of morality, the corner stone of domestic happiness. It is the foundation on which alone the whole fabric of an organized and virtuous community can be built. On

it must rest all the family relations, which bind together and cement society. Without it, we might herd together like brutes, but we could no longer live together as human beings."

"Some may plead," say the Committee in a subsequent part of their address,

"In justification of their personal continuance in the business of slaveholding, their apprehensions, that emancipation here will promote the mixture of the white and coloured races. To such persons we can give a most conclusive reply. A relinquishment of your slaves, in connexion with their *colonization*, will effectually relieve all your scruples, as it will free you from the sin of encouraging and supporting the system of slavery, and will at the same time, deliver you from all criminality which you apprehended would be attached to promoting the mixture of the races. You may plead that colonization will not rid the country of this evil. But it will certainly rid you—and every man's great and first business is to repent of and escape from his own sins. Offer your slaves for colonization, and they will be accepted—thus your conscience will be cleared. It is singular that men should consider themselves justifiable in continuing to support a sinful system, because every one around them will not agree to withdraw their support *at the same time*. The system ought to fall and must fall; but it will fall only by one and another successively withdrawing from its support, and declaring their belief in its sinfulness. * * *

"As the conclusion of all that has been advanced, we assert it to be the unquestionable duty of every christian, to use vigorous and immediate measures for the destruction of this whole system, and for the removal of all its unhappy effects. Both these objects should be contemplated in his efforts.

"No plan of emancipation can be proposed, to which we may not find objections. Difficulties environ us. Our position is unnatural, and we can neither retain it, nor recede from it, without suffering and inflicting evils; and the man who will not emancipate, until he can see a plan which will secure the happiness of himself and his slaves, without effort and without inconvenience, will have to wait until the trump of the archangel shall summon the slave and his master before the tribunal of our common Lord. He who will not move in this work because he can see no plan unattended with some evils and some sacrifice, is like one, who having wandered into the depth of a swamp, determines to remain there, because he can see no way of escape, in which he will not encounter thorns and quagmires to obstruct and annoy him."

The Committee then consider the various plans which have been suggested for the destruction of the system of slavery, and repudiate the plan of immediate abolition. After stating their own plan, and the considerations which recommend it, they add:

"In view, then, of these circumstances, we leave many things to private judgment, and confine ourselves to a few specifications as exhibiting what is the clear and unquestionable duty of all.

1. We would recommend that all slaves now under 20 years of age, and all those yet to be born in our possession, be emancipated, as they severally reach their 25th year.

2. We recommend that deeds of emancipation be now drawn up, and recorded in our respective county courts, specifying the slaves whom we are about to emancipate, and the age at which each is to become free.

This measure is highly necessary, as it will furnish to our own minds, to the world, and to our slaves, satisfactory proof of our sincerity in this work—and it will also secure the liberty of the slave against all contingencies.

3. We recommend that our slaves be instructed in the common elementary branches of education.

4. We recommend that strenuous and persevering efforts be made, to induce them to attend regularly upon the ordinary services of religion, both domestic and public.

5. We recommend that great pains be taken to teach them the holy scriptures, and that, to effect this, the instrumentality of sabbath schools, wherever they can be enjoyed, be united with that of domestic instruction.

These are measures which all ought to adopt; and we know of no peculiarity of circumstances in the case of any individual which can free him from culpability if he neglects them. There are, indeed, various other means, which we might suggest, for improving the moral and intellectual condition of our blacks; but they are

such as we cannot press upon you as matters of absolute duty, since combinations of circumstances may, in the cases of some individuals, make them impracticable. Our ministers of the gospel, for example, might greatly aid this cause, by preaching at certain stated times to the blacks. Perhaps the afternoon of every alternate sabbath could not, usually, be better employed than by devoting it to such a service. Much more religious instruction would be conveyed to them by sermons specially adapted to their capacities; a much larger number would attend on such occasions; many would be thus induced to attend the ordinances of public worship, at other times, who now are never seen at the house of God; and there would be a manifestation to the community, that we really believe the souls of the blacks to be imperishable and invaluable."

"A Letter to Lord Brougham on the subject of American Slavery: BY AN AMERICAN."

A pamphlet bearing this title has appeared in London, occasioned by some remarks made at an Anti-Slavery meeting at which Lord Brougham presided. A principal object of the writer, who is evidently a man of information and ability, is to show that the People of the United States neither now are, nor ever have been contented with the existence of slavery among them. His argument on this topic is introduced by the following historical recollections:

"I ask, my Lord, who it was that introduced slavery into the then colonies of Great Britain, and imposed and rivetted the chains of slavery upon them? No one knows better than your Lordship does, that it was the British government.* It was, from first to last, a measure of that government, in order to promote its commerce, and above all, its navigation interests. This is a statement which needs no proof from me; for it is known to every one who knows any thing of the history of Great Britain and those colonies. Yes, my Lord, the slave trade was then maintained by England, and hundreds of thousands of slaves were imported from Africa, into the colonies, upon the same principle, and with about as little remorse, as the Newfoundland Fisheries, or any other branch of trade, was kept up---to extend and cherish her navigation interests! Was it not so, my Lord? The colonies had little, or, rather, no Foreign commerce, carried on in their own shipping, for a long period after their settlement. It was not considered to be for the advantage of the mother country that they should have. Every thing which could be done by legislation on the part of Great Britain, to prevent it, was done. And it was British, and not colonial ships, which monopolized this infamous traffic, so far as it was connected with that portion of the American continent which is now called the United States.

"And what was the course pursued by the colonies? *They opposed the introduction of slaves among them.* This was done so generally that it may with propriety be said, that this opposition was universal. But still the horrid work went on. Some persons were found in the colonies who were willing to buy slaves, for cupidity is to be found in all countries, and in every age of the world. By degrees slavery gained a lodgment in every colony, though the greatest accumulation of it was in the Southern colonies, which were less free in their forms of government, and more under the control of the British Crown, than those of the North. Other causes also co-operated to create that accumulation.

"To the evils of slavery, as well as to those of any other sort, people may become gradually accustomed, and even to too great an extent reconciled. It was so, in some measure, with the colonies. Stern necessity shut them up to this alternative. But were they entirely contented? No; they petitioned the government of Great

* It is no valid contradiction of this statement to say, which was really the fact, that the first slaves introduced into the Colonies, were imported into Virginia, in 1620, by a Dutch ship. The British Government allowed it to be done; and then took up, itself, and perpetuated the horrible work.

Britain, again and again not to allow slavery to be perpetuated amongst them. Virginia did so; Pennsylvania did so; Massachusetts did so; others did so. And all would have done so, if they had not been discouraged by the unsuccessful attempts of their sister colonies. The power which turned a deaf ear to the cries of these infant colonies, entreating that slavery might not be forced upon them at its commencement, still refused to hear, when they besought that it might not be rendered perpetual.

"The case of the colony of Georgia, was if possible, more remarkable and afflictive than that of any of the others. That colony was not founded in the darkness of the seventeenth century, but almost in the middle of the eighteenth. It was the last, in the order of time, of the whole thirteen British colonies; which afterwards formed the United States. The worthy and beloved General Oglethorpe, was its founder, and first governor. As usual, no sooner was the colony established, or rather commenced, than slaves began to be forced upon it. The governor and council besought the British government not to allow slaves to be brought for market, to that colony. This they did at a time when the parent country might easily have prevented the evil. The colony itself had no such power. None of the colonies had such power. It was the claimed prerogative of the British government to regulate the commerce of the colonies, to prescribe what articles of trade should be admitted into them, and under what, if any, restrictions; whilst there was, on the part of the colonies, no power to prevent the entrance of such articles of commerce as were allowed by the government of the mother country. Consequently, so long as there were any persons to be found in any colony who were willing to buy slaves, they were sure to be imported. Such being the case, all that Georgia could do was to *petition*, and to *remonstrate*. This was done nine or ten times, as can be proved by the records of that colony, until the British government, wearied by the importunity of the venerable Oglethorpe, and his council, dismissed him from his office! These, my Lord, are matters of fact, and if they are not known to the world, it is time that they should be.

"But still the colonies did not cease from their efforts to induce the government of Great Britain to relieve them from the evils of slavery, or at least, not to allow more slaves to be imported into them. Their efforts, however, were of no avail; and when their resistance to oppression assumed an open and general character, one of the numerous grievances of which they complained, and which stood prominently on the long catalogue, was that the parent country had not only forced slavery upon them at first, but had also continued to introduce slaves among them, even after they had repeatedly remonstrated against it. They even took some measures themselves, the year before the commencement of the war of the revolution, to put a stop to the slave trade. For the Continental Congress, as it was called, which met at Philadelphia, in 1774, recommended, by a resolution to the colonies, not to import, or purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December in that year; and wholly to discontinue the trade. The Convention of Delegates of the people of Virginia, had anticipated this measure, for in August preceding, they resolved to discontinue the importation of slaves. And, my Lord, I need not inform you that when the distinguished Committee, appointed by the American Congress, in 1776, to prepare the Declaration of Independence, composed of Jefferson, Adams, R. R. Livingston, Sherman, and Franklin, brought in that celebrated document, it contained the following passage in relation to slavery, which was, with some other passages, struck out by Congress, not because it was not approved by almost every member, but because it met with the opposition of a few from the Southern colonies, and entire unanimity was considered to be of paramount importance:

"He (the King of Great Britain,) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms amongst us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes, committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

"With regard to this, as well as every other species of oppression enumerated in that declaration, it is added, 'In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries.'"

The author then notices the circumstances which prevented action on the subject of slavery, during the Revolutionary war and the government of the Confederation, and at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The Convention which formed that instrument, he remarks,

"Has been censured for not doing more"; and yet it was greatly in the advance of any similar body then to be found in the world. For to it belongs the honor of having taken the first effective measure for abolishing the infamous slave trade. Yes, my Lord, it is even so. And although that measure was prospective, and was not to go into actual operation until a period of twenty years had elapsed, that is, until 1808; yet it was a step greatly in advance of what had been done by any other nation. At that period, and for years afterwards, the British government did nothing. And even after Mr. Wilberforce had begun to call the attention of Parliament to this subject, it was not until March, 1807, that the slave trade was effectually condemned by statute in Great Britain. So that it was literally twenty years after our convention had condemned that execrable trade, and less than one year before it actually ceased by the Constitution formed by that Convention, that England could be brought to abolish it also. In my opinion, we fairly led the way, and did what was truly remarkable for that epoch. But if one should still say that they ought to have done more; I answer that it is easy to say so *now*, with all the light which has been shed upon this subject, but I consider it truly wonderful that they did as much as they did. They commenced the demolition of the monstrous superstructure of slavery; they attempted all that was then practicable, and they showed their wisdom in doing so, whatever mere theorists may think or say to the contrary.

"What has been done in the United States, in relation to the subject of slavery, since the adoption of the constitution, I will now briefly state.

I. Slavery has been abolished in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and New York; States which embrace nearly a fourth part of the entire population of the whole Union. The number of slaves in those States was not however great. But yet it required much argument, and many years, in the case of the last named three States, to induce them to come into this measure. This work of justice and mercy was achieved mainly by the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, which was formed about the year 1787, by Franklin, and other excellent men of that day, and of the Manumission Society of New York, which was founded about the same time by the exertions of the late distinguished John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States, and others of a similar spirit. The abolition of slavery in these States has been, by a wise provision of the law, gradual, so that at this time there are but few slaves (and they are chiefly aged and infirm persons, for whose comfortable maintenance the laws oblige their former masters to be responsible) to be found in them.

"And here, perhaps, it may not be amiss to present to your Lordship's view the actual state of this question, by a brief statistical account. It is this: The six north-eastern States, commonly called the New England States, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, at present containing more than two millions of inhabitants, became freed from slavery soon after the revolutionary war. The four middle States, which I have just spoken of, viz., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, containing a population at present of little short of four millions, have become freed from slavery since 1790. The last of them that adopted this measure was New York, about ten or twelve years since. The four north-western States, (including the territory of Michigan, which is about to enter the union as a state, and will be the twenty-fifth,) viz., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, which do not at this time contain a population of less than two millions, are free States. These four new states have been chiefly colonized from the other ten non-slaveholding States. The result is, that there are now fourteen States, in which it may be said that slavery does not exist, and which have all either been delivered from slavery, or have been colonies from those States which have experienced that happy deliverance. Those fourteen States now embrace a population exceeding *eight millions* of souls, and still increasing at a rate which is absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world.

"The slaveholding States, are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, and Louisiana, in all eleven. To this number we may add the two territories of Arkansas and Florida, which will soon become States, having now, it is supposed, the requisite number of inhabitants. This makes the entire number of slaveholding States and territories, thirteen. In this statement I include the little District of Columbia, in the States of Virginia and Maryland, of which it formerly made a part, and which can never become an independent State. The entire population of these thirteen slave States, and territories, does not much exceed, at this time, *six millions*, of whom, 2,002,177 were, in 1830, slaves; and 166,215 free persons of colour."

After giving a tabular view of the States and Territories, with their population in 1830, as derived from the census taken by order of the general government, the author expresses his confident opinion that the States of Maryland and Kentucky, containing a population of more than 1,200,000 souls, of whom nearly 270,000 are slaves, will soon, and that Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, will, before many years pass away, join the ranks of the non-slaveholding States. He is decidedly of opinion that no new territories will hereafter be erected, in which slavery will be allowed to enter; and adverts to the act of Congress admitting Missouri into the Union, as excluding slavery from the immense regions of the Upper Mississippi. He considers it not unlikely that the American Government will buy Texas from Mexico, but is confident "that there is a feeling existing at present in the United States, which will prevent it or any other district of country from being organized as a territory with slavery existing in it."

"I am disposed to think, my Lord, that my fellow-citizens, who formed the American Anti-Slavery Society, and all who sustain its proceedings, have not sufficiently considered the widely different circumstances of Great Britain and the United States. Certainly the cases of the two countries cannot be deemed analogous. Parliament and the Crown, have with you entire and undisputed control over slavery, whether existing in your Island or in any other portion of the British dominions. All that is requisite, in order to effect its abolition, with you, is, by discussion, so to enlighten the people that they shall, by a decided majority, demand of Parliament that slavery shall end. With us the case is wholly different. By our Constitution, the subject of slavery is reserved to the individual States in which it exists; they alone can legislate over it,—each State for itself. They alone have a right to say when slavery shall cease within their respective limits. Our Congress has no manner of control over it. The fourteen States which are free from it, although they have a large majority of the entire population, can do nothing on this subject except prevent, through Congress, its spread into new territories, and abolish it (by their majority of votes in Congress) in the District of Columbia."

In illustration of the increasing interest felt in the United States, on the subject of slavery, the author notices the formation of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. While he entertains one or two objections, which are not stated with his usual precision, to this Society, he is, on the whole, its decided advocate. On the subject of Anti-Slavery Societies, he holds the following language:

"As I have not seen any of the late publications of the Anti-Slavery Society; nor of those who labour independently of it, in the same cause, I do not know what is the ground for the charge which has been brought against them of aiming at exciting insurrection among the slaves; I firmly believe that this charge is not true. Yet I can also easily believe that there has not been a proper degree of prudence on this point. Much as we may desire the abolition of slavery in the United States, and no one can desire it more sincerely than I do, yet it will not do for a moment to think of effecting it through violence. No, my Lord, that must be opposed at the very threshold: and I am sure it will be by every good man

in the United States. That course is too horrible to be spoken of, and the man deserves everlasting infamy who dares to suggest it.

Alarming as is the "excitement throughout the United States, occasioned by the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society," the author does not fear that it will produce a dissolution of the Union.— "There will," he says,

"Be much discussion of the right of the free States to interfere on the subject of slavery. And this discussion will do good. It will settle principles. Such discussions have always done us good. We cannot do without them. And the result of this discussion will be that the people of the free States—in an overwhelming majority—will say to their brethren of the slave-holding States, 'We deplore the existence of slavery among you; we abhor its injustice; but we respect your rights; we deeply sympathize with you; we will do nothing to interfere with the right of controlling the subject of slavery which the constitution has vested in you, nor will we do any thing to endanger your safety; we stand ready to aid you, if our aid can be of any avail; we leave to your wisdom to devise, and your hands to execute some safe and practicable plan for the extinction of slavery, in which you shall have our co-operation, if you should need it; but we do hope, (and you will allow us to say it,) that some such plan may be speedily devised.' This, my Lord, is the language of the overwhelming majority of the people of the North. What then will be the result? It will be, that after some legislation has been adopted by the Southern States, to prevent the circulation of dangerous publications, (or such as they may deem to be so,) and perhaps some action of the general government, the country will settle down in a state of quietude—not, however, of indifference to the evils of slavery. Meanwhile, the Southern States themselves will think more intensely on the subject, and some of them will act too, before many years will pass away. Time will, of course, be required, and time will work wonders on this as well as on every other subject." p. 23. 24.

The author regards as a gradual but sure and safe means of promoting emancipation, the religious instruction which is generally given from the pulpit, in almost all of the slave-holding States. "No legislature of any State," he adds,

"Has ever attempted to place any hindrance in the way of preaching the gospel to the slaves; for I do not view in that light the laws which have been adopted in two or three States, to guard against dangerous or incompetent persons who attempt to preach. That the influence of the gospel, when faithfully preached, is not only calculated to make masters treat their slaves with greater kindness, but also to think of giving them their liberty, and to prepare both the slave and the master for that state of things when slavery shall cease, cannot for a moment be doubted." p. 24.

Of the laws passed in two or three States, forbidding the instruction, in schools, of coloured persons, he says:

"They were passed a few years ago, upon the appearance of a pamphlet, published at Boston, by an infamous wretch who attempted, by it, to excite the slaves to rise against their masters." p. 25.

The author adverts to other moral, and to some physical influences, which, he thinks, will promote the destruction of slavery in the United States, but argues that the work must necessarily be gradual; and sustains this doctrine by illustrations from British history, and by reference to the circumstances peculiar to her own. He describes as "an impertinent interference," the missions of foreigners to the United States, to lecture on any of their political institutions; and notices the remarkable ignorance, even among well informed persons in England, of American affairs. He, very properly, extends the same censure to the writings of most British travellers in this country. Of a conspicuous libeller of the United States, he thus disposes:

"My Lord, could Mr. O'Connell have understood our political organization when he denounced, as he did at the Anti-slavery meeting, and as he has done on some subsequent occasions, the Americans *en masse*, as "liars, hypocrites, traitors

to honor? &c. &c." I was astonished, my Lord, to hear such language from Mr. O'Connell, whose talents I have always greatly respected, and who I little thought could descend to the use of such ungentlemanly epithets, to say the least of them. I confess, indeed, that I was too much amused with the perfectly ridiculous rant and violence of the learned gentleman to be *angry* at his denunciations. Besides, I thought them too little worthy of regard to be viewed with any other feeling than that of regret at the injury which they would do to the cause of abolition in the United States. But I understand that Mr. O'Connell is only an *eleventh-hour* man in the Anti-slavery cause, and I suppose that he feels that it is incumbent on him to establish his sincerity and zeal by an uncommon amount of violence. As to the proclamation which he seemed to issue to his Irish subjects in America, to renounce slavery instantly and join the Anti-slavery Society upon the pain of his great displeasure, it is to be hoped that they will pay reverent heed to it, and render prompt obedience. With regard to his pronouncing the Americans unworthy of being received into equal society in Europe, and especially, his expression of a determination not to admit them to his house, except they are non-slave-holders, and members of the Anti-slavery Society, I do not know what to say. It surely must be considered by them all a sad calamity to be thus put beyond the pale of good society, and especially, to be debarred from *his* hospitality. And how they will be able to survive it, I will not undertake to predict.

"But seriously, my Lord, what good can Mr. O'Connell expect to accomplish by such unjust speeches? They cannot be defended but upon the infernal principle, that the 'end justifies the means,'—a principle not unknown to St. Ignatius Loyola, but which was invented by another personage, long before his day. Mr. O'Connell, I understand, has complained that his speech was not correctly reported. But I have seen no report of it which was at all equal in scurrility to what he actually said. But I must take leave of the learned member for Dublin, and in doing so, cannot forbear suggesting to him that a little more accurate knowledge of the political organization of the United States, might enable him to speak more correctly about that country; and that if he has no leisure to read any large tomes on the subject, I hope he will allow me to recommend to his perusal a little work of great celebrity among our children—Peter Parley's *Geography of the United States*—from which he will be able to learn at least the number and names of our States." p. 40. 42.

NOTE BY EDIT. OF REP.—The writer of the letter to Lord Brougham states, it has been seen, that the British government, wearied by the remonstrances of Governor Oglethorpe against the slave trade, dismissed him from office. On this subject the following statement was made by Governor Oglethorpe himself:

"My friends and I settled the colony of Georgia, and by charter were established Trustees, to make laws, &c. We determined not to suffer slavery there. But the slave merchants and their adherents occasioned us not only much trouble, but at last got the then government to favor them. We would not suffer slavery (which is against the gospel as well as the fundamental law of England) to be authorized under our authority; we refused as Trustees, to make a law permitting such a horrid crime. The government finding the Trustees resolved firmly not to concur with what they believed unjust, took away the charter by which no law could be passed without our consent."

DEPARTURE OF THE EMIGRANTS BY THE LUNA.

The Brig Luna sailed from New York, on the 5th July, with emigrants for Bassa Cove. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who witnessed on the preceding day, the farewell meeting with the emigrants, gives the following sketch of it:

"At ten o'clock A. M. the executive committee of the Colonization Society of the city of New York, together with the Board of Managers, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city, embarked on board the steamboat Bolivar, for Staten Island. Soon after ten o'clock, the emigrants, to the amount of eighty or ninety, all of them emancipated slaves, were assembled in a room in one of the large public buildings owned by the public authorities at the Quarantine ground, where,

by the politeness of the Mayor of the city, and the health officer, the colonists had been quartered for some days.

"The exercises were commenced by singing one of the sweet songs of Zion, in which all joined, commencing:

"When I can read my title clear, &c."

"After which, a solemn and impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bangs.

"The Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Corresponding Secretary, then read the parting address, prepared for the purpose, when the emigrants were affectionately addressed extemporaneously by him, and also by Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Miller of the Reformed Dutch Church, on Staten Island, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of the Presbyterian Church, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society. At this stage of the exercises, the Rev. Mr. Herring, a coloured Methodist Missionary, who accompanies the expedition, responded on behalf of the colonists in a brief expression of the feelings which this solemn occasion called forth. He declared himself indebted to the Colonization Society for his personal freedom, having been liberated from slavery, for the purpose of going to Liberia, by his humane master in Virginia. He had been there, and after labouring as a preacher of the Gospel among the colonists and natives of Africa, and making his observations on the country, he had returned to America for the purpose of preparing for greater usefulness by obtaining a better education.— Having now been here two years, improving his mind at the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and elsewhere in New England, he was now about to return to spend his life in the Colony, proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ on the shores of Africa. He desired to express his heartfelt gratitude for the kindness and sympathy he had received, and especially for the present manifestation of feeling and interest in behalf of his brethren and sisters, with whom he was about to sail for the land of their fathers. He bid us all an affectionate adieu, and trusted that he and the emigrants would treasure up the advice they had now received, and would strive to improve and practice it.

"Mr. Herring then offered a fervent address to the Throne of Grace in a strain of piety and devotion which melted all hearts. His humility and fervency of spirit, together with the correct and appropriate language of his prayer, gave evidence of very high qualifications for usefulness in the field to which he is devoted.

"The whole of the colonists then sung in strains of peculiar melody and sweetness, the delightful missionary hymn of Bishop Heber;

"From Greenland's icy mountain, &c."

when the exercises closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge.

"The members of the Board remained to superintend the embarkation of the colonists in the brig Luna, which is lying in the stream, and will sail with the first favorable wind.

"Among the colonists nearly all are members of the Temperance Society, most of them professors of religion, and many of them ministers of the Gospel. Among the latter, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a Baptist minister; Mr. Priest, of the Presbyterian church; Mr. Jones, of the Methodist Episcopal church, were pointed out to us, each of whom is said to possess talents for usefulness which render them a valuable acquisition to the colony.

"It is much to be regretted that a number of the company who started from Kentucky, under the care of Mr. McElroy, whose indefatigable exertions had procured their conditional emancipation, by being responsible for their going out in this expedition, suffered themselves to be induced to abscond by the enemies of the cause, who prevailed upon them to desert their companions, and avail themselves of the freedom which the free slaves can bestow upon fugitive slaves. A number of those who went off at Pittsburg, under this cruel and malign influence, have repented their perfidy, and, it is said, are even now working their passage here; but they will probably be too late for the expedition, and by the terms of emancipation, will revert into slavery.

"Among the emigrants, we saw an aged woman who is said to be 110 years old. She is totally blind, and was clandestinely taken off on her way from Tennessee, by persons unfriendly to the cause. As, however, she has children and grand children in this expedition, she was resolved on coming on; and when she arrived, and was questioned how she had come on so many hundred miles alone, she replied, 'God

only knows---the white folks were kind, and God Almighty was kind, and I was picked up from one steamboat and handed over to another, and God only knows how I got here.'

"On its being intimated to her that she had better relinquish this long voyage in view of her advanced age, and remain to die in this country, she replied,

" 'No, massa, my children and my grand children are going, and I must go too; and if I die before I get there, or after I reach Africa, the road from heaven is as short from there as from here. I want to die a free nigger.'

"That aged matron is a member of the Baptist church, and has been for more than half a century. Her sight is gone, but her hearing is as acute as ever, and her general health is good. She converses readily and intelligibly, especially on the subject of religion, with which she is quite conversant. One of her grand children, a boy of twelve years, is affectionately attached to her, and seems to be a lad of much promise.

"The touching incidents connected with the parting scene with this band of emigrants, will not soon be erased from the memory of any who were present: and the earnest request for the prayers of the pious, which they urged through Mr. Herron, ought not to be forgotten or unheeded.

"Recent intelligence from the colonies, and especially from that at Bassa Cove, gives ample evidence that the cause is prospering beyond all parallel. And the liberal contributions of the New York public, in aid of this interesting expedition, in provisions, clothing, implements of agriculture, and books, prove that the cause of colonization has acquired a deeper, stronger hold on the confidence and affections of our community. We trust that a brighter day has dawned upon benighted Africa, and that Ethiopia will soon stretch out her hands to God, from every portion of that dark continent of heathenism and idolatry."

"We are informed," says the Editor of the Commercial, "by the venerable agent at our elbow, that the last prayer of the emigrants was, asking a blessing upon the Managers of the Colonization Society for their exertions in that good cause which had already broken the bonds of many that were bound."

Another correspondent of the same paper supplies some omissions in the foregoing statement by the following:

"In the interesting account given in your paper on Wednesday, of the embarkation of the coloured emigrants for Bassa Cove, in Africa, sent out by the City Colonization Society, I do not find any notice of the only white man who goes out in the vessel, except the captain and crew. I refer to Mr. James B. Herron, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, a gentleman with whom I had the pleasure to become intimately acquainted during his short stay in the city. He came on here by the request, or at least under the sanction of the Colonization Society of Kentucky, and his object is to do good to the oppressed sons of Africa, by visiting that country and examining it for himself; and on his report, if it should be favorable, as no doubt it will be, may depend the freedom of hundreds who are now suffering the evils of slavery. Mr. Herron is a volunteer in the cause, asking nothing for his time and services; but his expenses to this city were paid by the kindred society of Kentucky, and his passage and expenses to Africa and back here, are to be paid by the City Society. I feel confident he will not only be a counsellor and guide, but a father and friend to the colonists, and I consider it a Providential circumstance that they have so good a man along to take care of them. Mr. H. informed me that he had been a teacher, and I have reason to believe that he could have lived in 'honor and ease' among his friends at home,---and that he should relinquish all and go to a foreign land to benefit his fellow men, although of a different colour, was to me the most thrilling of all the affecting events attending the embarkation, so well described by the writer of the account published in your paper.

"Among the emigrants, there is also a Mr. Hayne, his wife, and four or five children, boys and girls. This family, who are in good circumstances as to property, have long been free in Georgia; and after mature reflection go to better their condition in the land of their fathers. They were objects of particular interest to the numerous friends of the emigrants who visited them at and before their embarkation; and I am sure no one who noticed them could do it without bidding them God's speed, and feeling a desire that they might long live to be an ornament and a blessing to the colony, and lights to lead the benighted sons and daughters of Af-

rica, to the enjoyment of all the benefits which flow from education, civilization, and christianity."

The painful circumstance referred to in the first of the foregoing communications, had been before brought to public notice, by the following letter to the Editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette*:

"MR. EDITOR:—This morning I arrived in your city with sixty-five emigrants, destined to Bassa Cove, West Africa. Fifty of them were recently liberated slaves, liberated only, however, upon the condition that they would emigrate to Liberia.

"To get these men, women and children rescued from slavery, I have labored night and day for weeks past, with the threats of certain legatees hanging over me, and their fiercest opposition resting upon me. Yet, with the generous aid and countenance of some true friends of the coloured man and of freedom, I succeeded in collecting the above number from the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and thus rescuing them from coming bondage. And now, sir, it becomes my painful duty to announce to the public, that while engaged, a few hours, with some of the clergy of the city, in soliciting contributions of various articles of food, clothing, &c., to sustain the expedition till we should arrive at New York, certain white and coloured persons surrounded the emigrants, where they were busy packing up their effects, and making ready for their hasty departure, and decoyed away ten men, women, and children, from the estate of Donelson, and four from Fisher's, leaving a very aged and infirm grandmother, whom I had brought along only to gratify her children. Known and acknowledged abolitionists, white and black, were busy in this work of (what shall I call it) kidnapping, or enslaving.

"To the public I owe a statement of facts in regard to those persons thus decoyed. In regard to the Donelson people, before they could be delivered into my hands, or sent from the estate, certain gentlemen had to sign a bond, under the penalty of \$5,000, that they should go to Liberia; this bond was filed in court. In respect to Fisher's, their owner entered his own bond under a penalty of \$3,000. This money is liable to collection, and doubtless will be demanded as soon as this intelligence reaches Nashville. And further, I have in my possession a draft of \$800 to be divided among the Donelson emigrants, not a dollar of which can be drawn until I certify, upon oath, that each one has embarked for Liberia, on some vessel chartered for the purpose. If one should refuse to go, the draft cannot be honored. There is near \$400 left to Fisher's in the same way.

"But, further, these people, who are thus led off by those so reckless of what they are doing, are free *only* on condition that they emigrate to Liberia. They have refused, and now it becomes my painful duty, my sworn duty, to write the heirs that they may come and demand them. It is to me painful, because I have every reason to believe they will ferret them out; they assured me they would, even at the expense of \$10,000.

"Thus, while I, and others, have labored for weeks to rescue them from slavery, in a few hours a mingled crowd of white and black have rendered them liable to bondage as perpetual as it may be hopeless and cruel.

Yours, truly,

G. W. M'ELROY.

Agent N. Y. and Ky. Colonization Societies."

June 10, 1836.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

From the Liberia Herald of April 15.

On the 22d ult. information reached the Colony that a town belonging to the clan of the Dey tribe, under the command of king Softly, had been sacked, burned and the inhabitants carried off prisoners. Immediately on the reception of this intelligence, the agent despatched a messenger requesting an interview with the commander of the aggressing party. On the 24th, the messenger returned, accompanied by Ynamby, the commander, and an armed escort of forty men. Audience was immediately given, and a palaver talked, which resulted in a satisfactory explanation of the origin, and of the continuation of this war. That it was commenced and is carried on strictly with a view to plunder, without the least provocation given or received by either party, is now placed beyond a doubt; and as Boatswain's is the suc-

successful party, it is extremely doubtful that he will consent to peace. This military chieftain, Ynamby, Boatswain's head warrior, is a Mandingo by birth. He is a noble looking man, about 35 years of age, considerably over six feet high, muscular;—not immoderately corpulent, but well proportioned; his features well defined, and expressive of intelligence. Some of the faculties are well developed, and without pretending to any phrenological sagacity, we would say, "destructiveness and acquisitiveness" predominate. While commanding the troops of his country, he acquired unparalleled celebrity, for one of his age, from a series of successful battles, and his fame soon reached Boatswain. The latter opened a negotiation with him, and offered him the command of his army, if he would reside in his dominions. He readily acceded to the proposal, and has now been eight years at the head of Boatswain's troops, all of which time has been passed in the field of battle. To impress us with an idea of his skill in fight, and ability to capture and surprise enemies, he with his men exhibited a tournament, at which, we are at a loss to say whether we were most pleased with their agility and address in their mode of combat, or horrified at the wildness and savage expressions of their countenances, and the hideousness of their yells. Previously to commencing the play, as they called it, they retired to the garden whence they suddenly rushed to view with an unearthly yell;—faces streaked with white clay, forming a most hideous contrast with their natural colour lips and eye lids reddened;—leaping, grinning, bending, twisting as though they wished to get rid of their bodies. Ynamby had on his complete war dress, consisting of trousers, the legs reaching only to the knees, a shirt or tunic, leaving the arms bare, a cap of leopard's skin, with a cue reaching two thirds down his back; in one hand a lance, and in the other a horse-tail, (ensign of command) with a small bell attached. The expression of his countenance was that of unrelenting cruelty; more truly diabolical than any thing we had ever before seen, and indicated a soul that can feast on the miseries and dying pains of its victims. That this is his true character, we have no doubt, for we are credibly informed that he never suffers his prisoners to be decapitated, but by his own hand, frequently murdering eight or ten of a morning.

This savage led the van; every motion and gesticulation of his body, was closely imitated by his men. When he ran erect, they moved in the same posture, and when he inclined to the earth, they inclined also. His orders, though by signs and motions of the horse-tail, were obeyed with a promptitude that civilized soldiers might with credit imitate. On the whole, the exhibition was conducted in a manner that gave pretty favorable opinion of his abilities to surprise and plunder his enemies. The play was succeeded by a palaver in reference to the object, for which he had been invited to the settlement. Finding that a cessation of hostilities was desired by the Agent, he made two or three attempts to feel how his pulse beat on the score of purchasing peace. This he artfully interwove in a brief narrative of his life, which, for deep cunning and adroitness, would not discredit an enlightened diplomatist. We set it down in his own words, in reply to a request by the Agent, that he should discontinue his hostile operations.

Agent. I want you to stop the war. I want African man to live in peace.

Ynamby. My farrer die, he no gim me nothing, my morer (mother) die, he gim me nothing,—I put cassado ground, he no come,—I put rice ground, he no come, I go look camwood, I no find him. I look ibery, (ivory) I no get him. Dat time my farrer die, he gim me dis, (grasping his lance;) he say here you money. Now pose war done, what I do for git money? I can git slave for work my farm? I can git plenty oomon (women)? Pose no war, I must put kinjar, (a kind of wicker basket) my back all same slave. Dis time, I git plenty slave. I get plenty oomon; ebery time I send all my friend oomon, I say here you wife. Pose King Boson want for make peace, and I no will, he can no do em. Pose you send man for king Boson, for tell him no fight, he can ask me—Ynamby, you heart lay down? pose I say no:—he can no do em; pose I say my heart lay down---he can say, war done.

Notwithstanding Ynamby has evidently made the most of himself in this oblique reply, we believe his assent to peace would be indispensable, however willing Boson might be. His majesty is laboring under a paralytic affection, which renders him totally inactive, and altogether dependent on his head men. And though he continues to be the centre of action, and retains the privilege of commanding, yet the power rests entirely with the chiefs, and his orders must accord with their views, however repugnant to his feelings. It should be observed that the government of Africa is not unlike the old feudal system of Europe. Every chief and headman possesses unlimited and sovereign authority in his towns, and territories. He can,

without the consent or concurrence of his superior lord, carry on war against any other of the headmen or even foreign powers.

The power of the King over them, as far as we have been informed, extends no farther than to demand of each, his quota of men in the event of a general war. Their assent on all important subjects seems absolutely necessary, and though the kings are supposed to possess sovereign power, yet they never act without their concurrence.

These headmen are frequently as powerful in men and money as the kings themselves. It is no unfrequent thing to hear them say of some particular man---he be gentleman too much, he pass king. Hence those constant and never ending feuds in Africa. Powerful headmen, on the least insult, revolt or make war upon their country. This is peculiarly the case at the present time, at the Gallenas. Amurah, a truly intelligent, but ambitious man, a powerful chieftain, with his own resources, and numerous slaves and retainers, for two years has maintained his ground against King Sharkar, and the combined forces of the country. About twelve months ago, he was joined by a powerful chief from the Sherbro Islands, a son-in-law to Amurah. These two men have been successful against Sharkar's whole force, in addition to seven or eight hundred Mandingoes, employed to assist in subduing this rebel; great fears are entertained for the country. It is said he has taken all the out posts, and carried his arms to the very gates of the capital Kendermah. From this brief account of African government, and the vexations and unenviable situation of the King, it will be readily admitted that Ynamby's is a *sine qua non* to peace. The Agent, however, with the advice of the council, determined to prosecute his pacific design, and nominated Messrs. James Brown and Charles Snetter, as commissioners to accompany Ynamby to Boatswain, with a suitable present, to express regret at the disturbed state of the country, and to demonstrate the advantages of peace to all parties, by affording free and unmolested egress and ingress through the country.

EXHIBITION.—On the 16th ult. we had the pleasure of witnessing the exhibition of the infant School under the charge of Mrs. Evans. The exhibition was held in the Presbyterian church, in front of the pulpit of which, a stage had been erected, to be occupied by the teachers and pupils. Following the order of the exercises, the children; headed by the teacher of this and the orphan School, entered the church, and ascended the stage singing. When about one half ascended, the stage came suddenly down, with a tremendous crash. This was instantaneously succeeded by a thrilling Oh!! from the whole audience, and a general rush toward the stage to relieve the children from their perilous situation.

One little fellow, whom a gentleman seized to raise him from the ruins, inquired with the greatest earnestness and anxiety,---Am I dead? The only injuries sustained, were a few bruises on the breast, arms and shins of the spectators, that fronted and flanked the stage. Without deducting for the effect, which such an occurrence must have made upon the minds of the children, the final result was truly creditable to the teacher. The children recited their pieces with a precision, that was truly surprising; their prompt correct answers to questions in geography and astronomy, excited universal admiration. In their dialogues the juvenile collocutors seemed to enter into the spirit of the writer, and endeavored with emphasis and action, to give their conversation the energy and interest of a production of their own little bosoms. On the whole, the progress of the children has been great, beyond the most sanguine expectation of their warmest friends.

VOLCANO.---By Mr. W. W. Davis, who has lately returned from an excursion into the interior, we are informed, that there is a burning mountain in the interior, bearing about due East from Bo Poroh, but a great distance beyond it. Its location was distinctly observable day and night, from the place at which Mr. Davis resided, by the black heavy volumes of smoke, and lurid flames, which continually ascended from its flaming interior. We have questioned some natives that have lately come from that vicinity, and they confirm the statement. They speak of it with dread. It is with difficulty we got them to answer any questions respecting it, and when they did, they seemed to recoil with horror, from their own words. They say that they were forbid by their headmen to say any thing about it. They suppose the country is cursed, and that his satanic majesty has established his head-quarters there. They will, no doubt, speedily emigrate, and the country will be a desolate uninhabited waste. It is a new volcano, there can be no doubt, as it is unreasonable to suppose that it has existed there any length of time, no account having been given of it. Since the above has been in circulation, some have intimated an intention of examining the "head and front" of the Cape, and if the temperature be at all above its ordinary height, to remove across the St. Paul's.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from May 20 to June 20, 1836.

Gerrit Smith's first plan of Subscription.

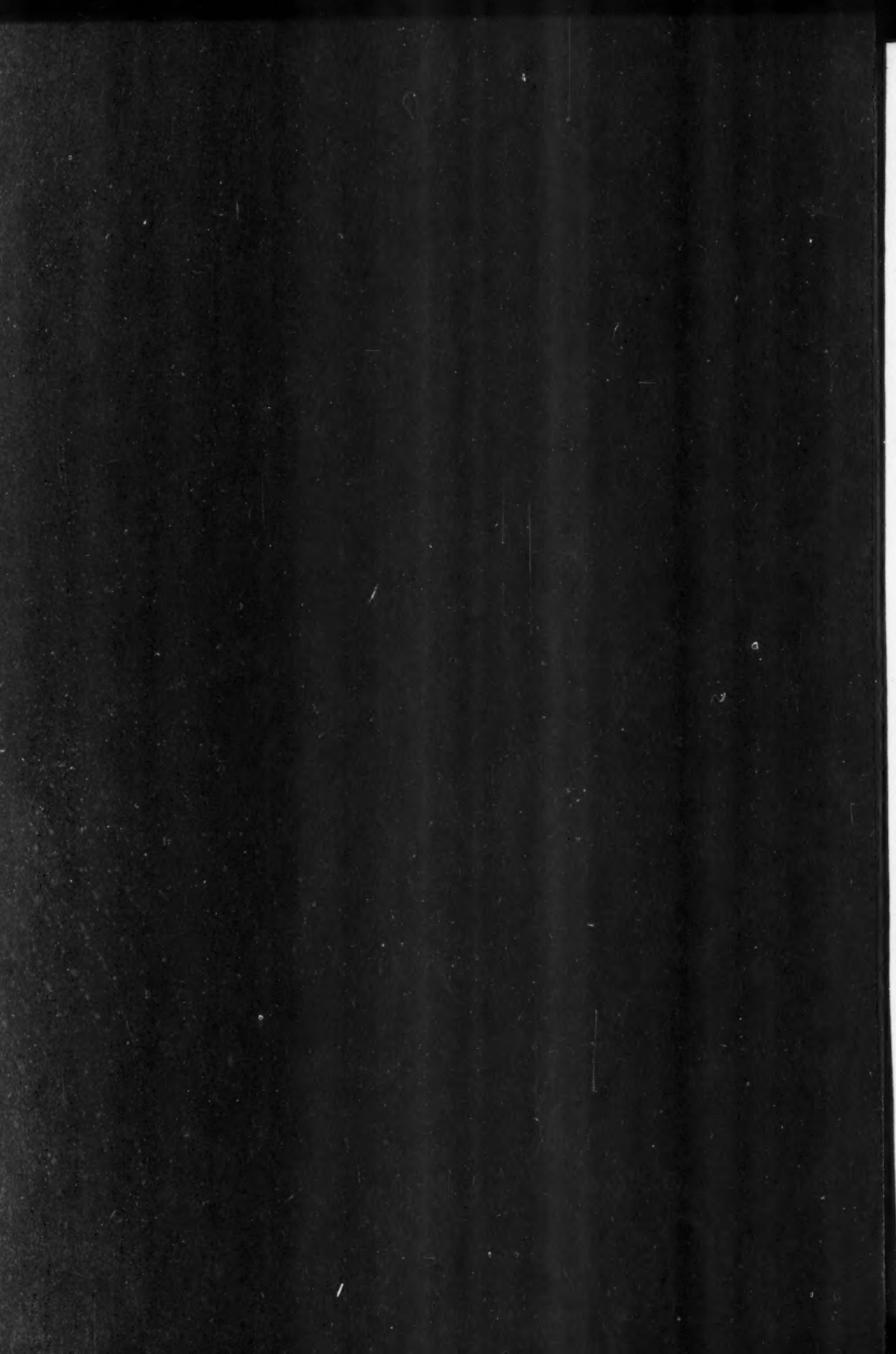
Essex County, N. J. Aux. Society, 4th instalment,	-	-	-	\$100
<i>Collections in Churches.</i>				
Aurora, Portage Co., Ohio, Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. Seward,				10
Bronson, Huron County, Ohio, by B. B. Judson,	-	-	-	1 90
Lyme, do do do	-	-	-	5 50
Ridgefield, do do do	-	-	-	1 60
<i>Donations.</i>				
Alexandria, sundry Young Gentlemen, being the amount of copper change received by them in a given period,	-	-	-	3
Essex County, N. J. Aux. Society, to constitute Rev. Mr. Cochran of New Providence, and Rev. David Magie of Elizabethtown, Life Members,				60
Lewisville, Chester District, S. Carolina, Wm. Moffatt,	-	-	-	30
Putnam, Ohio, Dr. Mathews, by John Underwood,	-	-	-	10
<i>Auxiliary Societies.</i>				
Essex County, N. J. Society,	-	-	-	240
Kenyon College, Ohio, do	-	-	-	100
Raleigh, N. Carolina, do	-	-	-	24
<i>From Agents.</i>				
Rev. C. W. Andrews, from Virginia,	-	-	-	250
Rev. Wm. Matchet, from do.	-	-	-	100
<i>Loan.</i>				
From the Female Colonization Society of Fredericksburg, Va. hereafter to be appropriated to establish a School in Liberia,	-	-	-	160
				<hr/> \$1096 00

African Repository.

Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, Elizabeth City, N. C.	-	-	-	\$14
Luther Clark, St. Johnsbury, Vermont,	-	-	-	8
C. B. Easton, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agent,	-	-	-	100
Wm. L. Helfenstein, Dayton, Ohio,	-	-	-	2
Mrs. S. E. T. Stribling, Frederick county, Virginia,	-	-	-	6
Wm. Moffatt, Lewisville, Chester District, South Carolina,	-	-	-	2
Nathl. Burwell, Millwood, Clark county, Va., per Rev. C. W. Andrews,	-	-	-	4
E. S. Pegram, Norfolk, Va.	-	-	-	2

¶ We have received from the Rev. WM. MATCHET, a list of all the donations made to him in the State of Delaware, and in a few Counties of Maryland. The amount at each place is as follows:

Wilmington, (including \$40 from the Auxiliary Society)	\$100 27	Misspillian Neck,	5
Young's Factory,	4 50	Cedar Creek do	2 25
Christian Bridge,	3 50	Slaughter Creek do	6 50
Newark,	28	Georgetown,	13 75
Newcastle,	27 25	Milton,	8 22
Red Lion,	25 10	Lewistown,	18 75
St. George's & Delaware City,	24 50	Millsborough,	9 50
Port Penn and Trap,	18	Daggsborough,	4 25
Cantwell's Bridge,	13 50	Head of St. Martin's and Sound,	15
Middletown,	16 75	Bridgeville,	7 85
Levels and Forest,	15	Seaford,	8 50
Thorofare Neck,	21 46	Laurel,	4 75
Bohemia Manor,	7 81	Millington,	6 75
Col's. on a journey to the North,	20 54	Sudler's Cross Roads,	22
Smyrna, Delaware,	33 44	Beaverdam,	17 42
Dover,	26	Ray's Cross Roads,	3 06
Camden,	7 85	Church Hill,	11 07
Warren's Neck,	6 75	Centreville,	24
Little Creek do	12 73	Spaniard's Neck,	4 50
Frederica,	11 75	Kent Island,	19 75
Milford,	22 25		<hr/> \$659 82



Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have been adopted by the Board of Managers.

Monday, December 22, 1828.

Resolved, That after the 1st of March next, the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School, which may annually take up a collection for the Society."

NOTICE.

It is requested that all collections, donations, or subscriptions to the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if no private opportunity offers, to JOSEPH GALES, Sen'r. Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting Agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

All communications, relating to the general interests of the Society, or the Editorial Department of the Repository, to be directed to R. R. GURLEY, Secretary, Washington.

All communications, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository, to be directed to JAMES C. DUNN, Washington, D. C.

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The African Repository

Can now be had, from its commencement, on application to the Publisher, or Mr. John Kennedy, Washington City, either bound or in numbers; several numbers having been reprinted.

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith Peterboro' New York,
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